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THE GUARDIAN

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Interrogation procedures to be reviewed

GOVERNMENT reacted swiftly today to the findings of the inquiry into the treatment of detainees in Northern Ireland by announcing a new look at the army's interrogation methods. The Home Office, Lord Parker, and Privy Counsellors.

A decision came amid Catholic condemnation of the inadequacy of investigation and claims that it substantiated the allegations by the detainees. The Home Office, however, said the tribunal confirmed that there was no evidence of brutality in the treatment of men. The Commons will hold

a special debate on the report today. The inquiry found that the men had been hooded, made to stand against a wall for hours, subjected to a continuous monotonous noise, and kept on bread and water. It said this constituted physical ill-treatment, but not brutality. It also criticised a number of other incidents in which detainees were involved.

In Dublin, the leader of the Irish Labour Party, Mr Brendan Corish, called on the Irish Government to raise the issue immediately with the European Commission on Human Rights, and both wings of the IRA called for an impartial international inquiry.

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Army likely to use gentler tactics

By DAVID FAIRHALL, Defence Correspondent

Immediate effect of Northern Ireland, were instructed in it by army personnel. Instructions on interrogation procedure, incorporating basic safeguards, were last issued in 1965. After a report on the Aden situation by Mr Roderic Bowen, QC, in November 1969, two changes were made: the requirement for a daily medical inspection; and the decision that interrogation in such circumstances should not be carried out by army personnel.

But the use of hooding, noise, and the rest—albeit for the prisoners' own security as well as to make them talk—was not changed. The Compton Report makes no formal judgment on whether these techniques, which it regards as physical ill-treatment, are justified in particular circumstances. But the Parker committee will, presumably, have to.

If it decides that the rules should now be changed to make prisoners' conditions easier or to limit, for example, the loudness of the background noise, it will lay itself open to the politically explosive charge that what was good enough for the interrogations in Cyprus, the Adenis, and the

Malays, is unacceptable when dealing with Irishmen.

Whether the immediate army reaction to the Compton Report lessens the flow of information from interrogees, which the army says has been of great operational value so far, remains to be seen. The use of goading tactics will be a test case of one of the major issues facing the committee: whether forceful interrogation is cost-effective in these circumstances.

But before the committee gets this far, it will have to consider the basic issue whether deliberate physical ill-treatment is ever justified. In the context of terrorism this question will probably bewilder most military men, who will certainly be aware that they could expect far worse treatment at the hands of most other armies in the world.

A typical reaction is likely to be that, if standing an IRA man up against a wall in a hood until he is confused, exhausted, and ready to talk can save the lives of soldiers, policemen, or civilians—the army always assumes it does save lives—it is an unquestionably justified.

Parker to head new inquiry

By FRANCIS BOYD,
Political Correspondent

A committee of three Privy Counsellors chaired by Lord Parker, the former Lord Chief Justice, is to be set up to consider whether authorised procedures for interrogating suspected terrorists and for their custody during interrogation, need amending.

Mr Maudling, the Home Secretary, announced the committee yesterday when he made a statement in the Commons on the Compton Report into allegations of physical brutality against the security forces in Northern Ireland.

The Government's decision to set up the Parker inquiry was made after Mr Heath discussed the proposal with Mr Wilson. The Government will nominate one Privy Counsellor and the Opposition the other.

There is no question of the inquiry covering a specific case, as the allegations and cases dealt with in the Compton Report, which rejects any charge of cruelty or brutality against the security forces, but reveals ill-treatment of certain individuals.

An emergency three-hour debate on the report will be held today at the request of Mr Robin Chichester-Clark, leader of the Ulster Unionist MPs at Westminster, and with the support of most MPs.

The debate will centre on what Mr Maudling yesterday described as "the very difficult issues involved in judging what methods of interrogation are permissible in the protection of the lives of the civil population and the security forces against a ruthless and deliberate campaign of terror and murder."

Mr Chichester-Clark asked for the debate to refute the allegations against the security forces which he claimed had been based on clever propaganda. Mr Kevin McNamara, Labour MP for Hull North, said the whole House would regret that there had been occasions when some members of the security forces had descended to methods of barbarism when treating the rules against whom no charge had been levied and no evidence produced.

Mr Maudling, answering questions from Mr Callaghan, the Shadow Home Secretary, said that the methods used in Northern Ireland had not gone beyond the rules laid down in 1965 as amended in 1967. The amendment followed a report by Mr Roderic Bowen, QC, former Liberal MP for Cardigan, which was published in 1966 after his inquiry into the treatment of those arrested in Aden.

A general debate on Northern Ireland will take place next week or the week after. The timing will depend to some extent on the speed with which Mr Wilson, who is in Northern Ireland and will go to Dublin later, can report to the Government and to his party on his findings.



Sir Alec's position 'weakened by US'

From JIM HOAGLAND: Salisbury, Rhodesia, November 16

Sir Alec Douglas-Home is reported to have told a group of coloured people's representatives who saw him here today that the United States' lifting of sanctions on Rhodesian chrome imports has seriously undercut Britain's bargaining power with the Smith regime.

Sir Alec's comment was reported by a delegation of six mixed-race Rhodesians who met him this afternoon. All six were present at the meeting and all agreed on the paraphrase of Sir Alec's remark.

They also agreed that Sir Alec had given them the impression that Britain felt it had to settle with the white Government now before sanctions were further eroded.

Agreement had apparently been reached on four of the five points being discussed by the two sides.

The Rhodesian side was apparently balking at giving concrete assurance that steps would be taken to remove racially discriminatory laws enacted since the unilateral declaration of independence in 1965.

The leader of the delegation was Mr Gerard Raftery, chairman of the Rhodesian Association of Coloured People. Rhodesia has 20,000 people of mixed descent. Sir Raftery said after the meeting that Sir Alec seemed resigned to accepting a settlement that would leave political power in the hands of the whites for the foreseeable future.

He had treated Rhodesia's independence as an accomplished fact that Britain and the rest of the world were powerless to change, and had advised them that nonwhites would never get a better settlement than at the present time.

When they pressed him for outside supervision of any agreement reached with Smith and for foolproof guarantees against racist changes to the Constitution, Sir Alec had replied that Britain had devised Constitutions for black African States that had been promptly torn up and Britain had been powerless to intervene.

"Britain seems eager to settle on just about any terms," Mr Gaston Thornicroft, another member of the delegation, said. "The whites will be fools if they don't accept this. It smells like a sell-out."

Mr Thornicroft added: "Sir Alec was just being courteous in listening to us. He clearly had his mind made up."

"What is involved now is a formal handing of power to the same people who are imposing racial discrimination on us, and trusting them to see that there will be no discrimination," Washington Post.

Details of talks, page 2: Five points of no return, page 13

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Typhoid carriers to stay at home

By BADEN HICKMAN

Two Asian children have been told they can never go to school again because they are chronic carriers of a rare type of typhoid. The case is unique in Britain.

The children, an Indian boy, aged 14, and his sister, aged 10, live in Derby. They have been given intensive treatment to eradicate the infection, but the typhoid organism remains. They are now receiving private tuition at home.

The typhoid—the Phage type of salmonella typhi—occurs only in northern India. It has so far resisted all drugs. The children themselves are perfectly fit.

Dr Vyner Leyshon, medical officer of health for Derby, said yesterday that the children could spend the rest of their lives as carriers of the disease. The case was "very sad and unique."

The children are being encouraged to follow a high standard of personal hygiene. The infection is spread by the bowels. When they have finished their formal education they will lead normal lives, but will be prevented from working in the food trade.

Dr Leyshon said: "They are now having permanent home

tuition during school hours. Although they are doing better under this system than they would at school, it is sad they are having to do without social contacts."

The brother and sister can play with other children as long as they take care with their hygiene. "All we can do now," the medical officer added, "is to try to keep infection risks to a minimum."

The rare type of typhoid was discovered in Derby about a year ago. A West Indian girl, aged 9, who had never been out of Britain, was found to have typhoid fever. The infection was traced to the Indian brother and sister, her classmates, who had been in Britain for three and a half years.

A health department spokesman at Derby said the children's parents were being fully cooperative over the precautions.

A second typhoid case has been confirmed in Kent. A man has been moved to an isolation hospital at Dartford, from the Medway Hospital, Gillingham, where he was found to have the disease.

Dr Helen Mair, the medical officer of health at Gillingham, said yesterday: "All the contacts are being traced and followed up and everything is under control."

Death to shield Faulkner

By SIMON WINCHESTER

Northern Ireland, which might not have enough reason to attack the inquiry into the reaction of the inquiry, has been assured of its full support to weather any storm that develops.

It is said to have consigned to Mr Faulkner the brunt of the onus is expected, and the Ulster Government is disturbing effect.

Yesterday evening, with the report available for the almost total immunity of the Roman Catholic community to the disclosures had been itself apparent.

Fitt, leader of the opposition party, the Ulster Unionist, said that Sir Edmund had "fully vindicated the charges of ade against the Compton report, a welcome vindication of their own point of view."

On the other side of the political spectrum, traditionally minded Unionists found the Compton report a welcome vindication of their own point of view.

What the report does find is a damning indictment of the internment operation. But more than that it displays the total inadequacy of the terms of reference of the inquiry. It was not judicial, it denied basic rights to the complainant and it was held in private.

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Mr John Laird, a Unionist MP for the Belfast St Anne's constituency, said: "The amount of information that the internment operation and the interrogation sessions has brought in has made the whole business well worth while."

This, broadly speaking, is the opinion which senior army officers hold. There is some disappointment at Sir Edmund's naïveté in his criticism of some of the interrogation methods which the army officers see as perfectly justified in a counter-insurgency operation.

The Government takes the view that, with the IRA so adept at producing skilful propaganda, some bitter attack on the internment procedure was inevitable from the start.

Mr Faulkner was reportedly a little alarmed when the British Government ordered the

inquiry into the allegations, but eventually came round to the view that an inquiry was itself a better way of taking the steam out of a propaganda campaign than shouting ever louder propaganda back at the IRA.

When news of the report's findings first reached Stormont, Castle last week, there was some expression of anxiety that an even more effective propaganda campaign would be mounted after its publication.

But yesterday Stormont decided to issue its own summary of terrorist activity pointing out that the internment operation has taken place in the light of a situation which has produced a total of more than eight hundred bomb explosions, injuries to 593 civilians and members of the security forces, incalculable damage to private and public property, and the deaths of 125 people so far this year.

New development in pollution

DUTCH river water is so polluted by chemicals, says a Dutch paper, "De Telegraaf" claimed yesterday. It proved its point by printing a picture developed in water taken from the Rhine-Meuse rivers which unite in Holland. The river water acted almost as strongly as highly poisonous developer, the paper said.

COLONEL ABEL, the former top Soviet spy in the United States, is reported to have died of lung cancer in Moscow at the age of 68. Abel was arrested in New York in

1957 and sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment for spying, but in 1962 he was exchanged in Berlin for Francis Gary Powers, the U-2 pilot who was shot down over Russia. (Obituary, page 4).

ONIONS are out in the Commons. Some MPs have objected to the smell of frying onions waiting through the lobbies from the police mess room. The policemen have now been told they cannot cook steak and onions for their supper.

POLICE believe that the

three men who broke out of Dartmoor Prison on Sunday night have got off the moor. The hunt moved to North Devon yesterday after a baker's roundsman reported that three men had asked him for a lift at Shebbear, about 30 miles from the prison.

GOVERNMENT survey on family planning shows that 47 per cent of Roman Catholics interviewed used birth control aids. (Report, page 15).

STOCK EXCHANGE, a

jealously male preserve, has at last made a tiny concession. Women will actually be allowed on the trading floor—but there is still no question of allowing them to become brokers or jobbers. (Report, page 17).

NORTHERN IRELAND is launching a major trade mission to South Africa. Twelve companies will take part in a concerted effort to strengthen trading links with South Africa and the emphasis will be on textiles.

EEC's college goes to Italy

From RICHARD
NORTON-TAYLOR

Brussels, November 16

The six Common Market countries have agreed to set up a European university in Florence. This was decided at the first meeting of EEC Minister of Education, who established the guidelines for a European policy for education and teaching. The EEC, they hope, will henceforth not merely signify discussions about tariff quotas and farm prices.

But the Ministers found it more difficult to agree on exactly how the "European University Institute" should be financed. It is likely that the estimated £1.4 millions annual budget will, from 1978, come out of the Community fund. Meanwhile the Six—and any other European country which wants to cash in—will share the costs. Much of this, cynics say, will be spent on American students.

Four postgraduate courses—in history and civilisation, political and social science, law, and economics—will be offered. The idea is for the university to open at the beginning of the next academic year, with 100 students, and a budget of £500,000. All four languages of the existing Community plus English will be official, but to avoid another Tower of Babel teachers and students will decide on the working languages of each course at the start of the term.

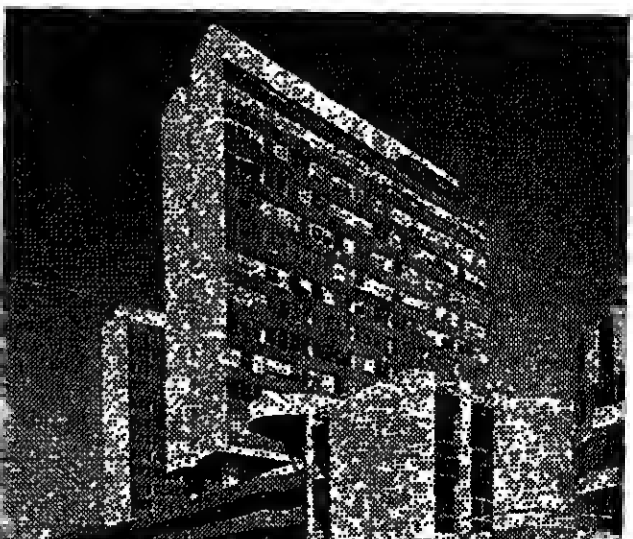
Not to be outdone, France proposed the establishment of a European centre for educational development designed to study cooperation among the different educational systems, and the exchange of teaching staff and students.

The education Ministers set up working groups to look into ways of aligning syllabuses and the legal problems—emphasised today by M Olivier Guichard, the French Minister—involved in the international recognition of diplomas, certificates, and degrees. (The baccalaureat is already recognised in the Six, Britain, Austria, and Switzerland.)

TV, radio—2

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OVERSEAS NEWS

China's first vote
at UN backs
chrome sanctions

From MALCOLM DEAN: New York, November 16

Hard-line hit it could have been much harder: this was the general interpretation in the United Nations corridors today of China's maiden speech to the General Assembly last yesterday. There was surprise among some delegates that Peking had chosen its first day at the UN to deliver a 25-minute address covering its major policy decisions, but others pointed out that China knew it would be guaranteed a full audience.

Neither the Soviet nor the American delegates—unlike some members of the British delegation—joined in the applause at the end of the address given by the chief Chinese delegate, Mr. Chiao Kuan-hua. The official reaction from the British delegation today was one brief sentence: "The minister's speech was a tough, far-ranging restatement of the known Chinese position."

No lead by Nixon
'on civil rights'

From ADAM RAPHAEL: Washington, November 16

The United States Civil Rights Commission today criticised President Nixon for failing to provide any leadership in the struggle for equal rights for all Americans.

A year ago, the six-member commission, headed by the Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University, assessed the Administration's civil rights effort and found it suffering from inertia and hostility. Last June, it took another look and found little improvement. At that time, the commission warned that America could become "a divided nation with all kinds of civil disorders" unless the President led the nation into a moral re-awakening.

In its latest report, the commission notes that there has been some improvement in the Federal Government, but said that no agency had done better than to provide "a margin" effort.

The report says that the ultimate source for policy guidance on national civil

rights is the President. Yet, while firm and unequivocal policy directions from the President are no guarantee of effective civil rights enforcement, they are an essential precondition to vigorous government-wide action, it says.

The commission said, for example, that the President's opposition to "hustling" to promote school desegregation, by failing to offer a realistic alternative, may well be interpreted as the sign of a slow-down in the federal desegregation effort. It also said his fair housing statement was strong in some respects, but because the President drew a distinction between segregation resulting from income and that resulting from discrimination, it might "serve to reinforce the racial exclusionary policies and practices of many suburban communities."

The President's chief fault, the commission noted, was the failure to develop and to communicate to the public a sense of urgency about the need to end discrimination.

Cambodians battle
at edge of capital

Soknguon Kambol, Cambodia, November 16

The Cambodian Army today launched an 8,000-man operation only two and a half miles from the Phnom Penh city boundary, to push back Communist forces threatening the capital.

The operation, code-named "Casser" ("Smash"), is aimed at halting a series of attacks against Phnom Penh Airport, and villages a short distance further west. Communist gunners this morning launched their fourth rocket attack in three days against Phnom Penh Airport, shooting four high 122-millimetre rockets into it, although no damage or casualties were reported, and international air traffic was not affected.

Here in this village on Route Four, nine miles west of the city, 18 Government battalions were preparing to move into the paddy fields in search of the Communists. Lieutenant-Colonel Lon Non, commander of operation "Casser," said Government troops started pushing out into the countryside on either side of Route Four this morning to flush out Communist concentration of 4,000 troops. Lieutenant-Colonel Lon Non

said that battle had been raging all day at Toul Leap, a railway halt north-east of here, where Cambodian reinforcements had broken through Communist lines to join a Government battalion cut off since Saturday.

Communist positions in the area were being pounded by artillery and air strikes, he said. The Cambodian High Command also reported fighting from midnight to late this afternoon at Angkassom, 44 miles south of the capital. The High Command also said that roads and railway links to the rice-growing province of Battambang, in north-west Cambodia, were cut off on Monday. Government forces were now trying to clear the route.

Yorty in race
for president

Sam Yorty, aged 62, Mayor of Los Angeles, who supports President Nixon on many issues including the Vietnam war, yesterday became the second Democrat to enter next year's presidential race. He will contest the New Hampshire primary on March 7.

Political side to
Sadat ultimatum

Cairo, November 16

Vice-President Shafat, in a magazine interview yesterday, gave details of President Sadat's ultimatum that the Middle East crisis must be settled by the end of the year.

"What this means is bringing political manoeuvres to a halt, but it does not necessarily mean initiation of fighting immediately," he said.

"It means drawing up a new course for liberation, fulfilment of mobilisation along this course, and reconsideration of every aspect of our life."

"After this year, we shall become a country desperate in regaining its rights and liberating its territory. Being desperate involves a certain degree of adventure, but this will be calculated internationally, locally, and at the Arab level."

He added that Egypt would lose nothing in any decision she took next year, including war. "Our land is occupied, our canal is closed, and Israel cannot harm us more than she already has. As to world peace, we are not expected to protect it at the expense of our own safety."

"Al-Ahram" said: "Recent statements by Rogers (US Secretary of State) show the American Government has surrendered to Israeli pressure and ceased to mediate the Middle East problem."

The newspaper added that Mr Rogers had previously agreed an Egyptian presence on the east bank of the Suez Canal, but

had since bowed to the Israeli position which rejected an Arab crossing.

In Washington Senator Henry Bellmon (Rep., Oklahoma) said that during a recent trip to Egypt, President Sadat told him: "You Americans want these Russians out of this country. I can tell you you do not want them out half as much as I."

Sadat is distressed, the Senator added, at the amount of money the Russian presence is costing and what it turned to other things such as education and development. The number of Russians working or advising at the Aswan Dam had dropped from several thousands to "about fifty."

Our Diplomatic Correspondent writes:

Mr Eban, Israeli Foreign Minister, is to visit London from November 29 for three days of talks which, although dominated by the Middle East crisis, will also deal with the effect on Israeli exports of the European Economic Community.

Possible dates for Sir Alec Douglas-Home's visit to Israel next year will also be discussed. The trip follows the Egyptian Foreign Minister's visit to London in January and Sir Alec's return call to Cairo in September.

Mr Eban will have talks with Mr Heath, Sir Alec, Mr Rippon, and other Ministers. He is expected to go on to New York, where the UN General Assembly will be discussing the Middle East problem.

Rhodesian Africans
seek major changes

From PETER NIESEWAND: Salisbury, November 16

Sir Alec Douglas-Home today heard African demands for major changes in Rhodesia's social and political life before a settlement is agreed with the Smith regime.

But an African visitor to Mirimba House, headquarters of the British negotiators, said: "It was all very cordial. My impression, however, is that there will be a settlement—it has been virtually agreed."

British spokesman said: "Sir Alec has found his meeting with Rhodesians very useful, and he has listened with great deal of interest and attention to the views which were expressed. He will of course take them into account."

The spokesman stressed that Sir Alec was not "testing acceptability" in terms of the fifth British principle. "I understand that African businessmen, journalists, and former politicians who are seeing Sir Alec are united on four basic demands: the Rhodesia should return to the 1961 Constitution, which although originally boycotted by African nationalists, provided for a multiracial franchise and advancement on merit."

The Constitution remained in force until the unilateral declaration of independence in November, 1965.

The Land Tenure Act, cornerstone of white politics, should be abolished.

All political detainees, including Mr Joshua Nkomo, former leader of the banned Zimbabwe African People's

Sir Alec Douglas-Home with representatives of African opinion yesterday

Union (ZAPU) should be released.

British aid should be forthcoming for African development including education and welfare.

An African delegate said: "What we want is a chance to work within the system and to gain majority rule by merit. We are not crying for the moon, but we want a fair deal."

Sir Alec met 58 Rhodesians. In addition to businessmen, journalists, politicians, and teachers, he saw the eight chiefs nominated by tribal chiefs and headmen and representatives of Rhodesia's coloured people. He also met the leaders of the Asian community who told him that a settlement was a matter of great urgency.

But in a statement handed to Sir Alec, the Asians added: "For the country to move forward in peace and prosperity, the equality of all the people must be recognised as the only sound basis for future development."

While Sir Alec was meeting the Africans and Asians, Anglo-Rhodesian negotiators continued talks aimed at preparing the way for a second session between the Foreign Secretary and Mr Smith. Last night the two men met at the Rhodesian leaders' office for a total of 90 minutes. Another session is expected tomorrow or Thursday.

The British negotiators are being led by Lord Goodman. He and his team spent more than three hours with the Rhodesians and Africans and held a further meeting tonight. A British spokesman said the talks were being conducted in a constructive, rather than an obstructive, manner.

White objections, page 1

Sir Alec is not expected to make a statement on the progress of the negotiations until he returns to London and consults his Cabinet colleagues. No time limit has been set. A British spokesman said last night that the talks would probably continue for a week.

Ten members of Rhodesia's multiracial Centre Party, including the party president Mr P. P. Mashara, have been invited to dine with Sir Alec tonight.

I understand Mr Mashara will tell his host that there is no hope of lasting racial harmony in Rhodesia until the monolithic power of the ruling Rhodesian Front is broken.

Tomorrow Sir Alec is to meet representatives of the university, trade unionists, churches, and a group described as "Salisbury citizens." These, understood, will include ex-detainees and restrictionees Josiah Chinemano and Cep Mashe, former senior member of ZAPU, and Michael Mew and Edson Sithole, formerly the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU).

Mr Mashara said that the African people suffered enough. We need a settlement.

He said the four foreign political prisoners would send an anti-apartheid memorandum to Sir Alec, which he described as symbolising "the new unity existing between former members of the two rival national parties."

However, Mr J. C. Chikwe, a former Z. C. office bearer, told me: "We are going to put certain actions to Sir Alec, but it is true that we are going to get a settlement on any terms."

Senators
approve
aid funds

Washington, November 16

The Senate today approved temporary funds for foreign aid only a few hours after the aid programme died at midnight.

Acting with unusual speed, the Senate voted to continue foreign aid spending for two weeks at an annual rate of \$2.2 billion while efforts are made to agree on a new aid programme. The Senate vote backed a decision taken shortly after midnight by its appropriations committee to approve temporary aid funds.

The committee's action helped break a deadlock over temporary financing of foreign aid, which the Senate voted to end last month. The temporary continuation device was agreed to by Senate Democratic leaders yesterday after an appeal by President Nixon.

Bill pending

The Senate Democratic leader, Mike Mansfield of Montana, and Senator Allen Ellender (Dem., Louisiana), chairman of the appropriations committee, has wanted to hold up a continuation resolution until Congress completed action on a new Authorisation Bill pending in the House of Representatives.

The Senate's measure now goes to the House. It will allow the Agency for International Development, the Defence Department, and the Office of Economic Opportunity, to continue spending. A State Department spokesman said the Senate action was "an important step in the right direction." — Reuter and UPI

Rippon's round
of Market talks

By PATRICK KEATLEY, Diplomatic Correspondent

Problems resulting from Britain's forthcoming membership of the Common Market are due to be discussed in London during the next three days by delegations from Denmark and Bermuda, while at the same time Mr Rippon will be taking up more of these problems on his own tour of the Isle of Man and the Channel Isles.

The Danish Prime Minister, Mr Krag, is due in London tomorrow, and will be the guest of Mr Heath at an official dinner in the evening. On Friday, there will be working talks with Mr Heath at Chequers, and a news conference to deal with EEC and other matters when Mr Krag comes to London. Mr Krag is on a tour that also takes him to Belgium, France and Germany.

The delegation from Bermuda is led by Sir Henry Tucker, who is the leader of the Government in the colony's Parliament. He is accompanied by two of his Ministers and Governor Lord Martin.

Bermuda is confidently looking forward to association with an enlarged Common Market under Part IV of the Treaty, but this will be the chance for political leaders from the territory to put questions to Mr Rippon, Godber and other British Ministers about problems in Bermuda may face when Britain joins the EEC.

Mr Rippon's tour takes him to the Isle of Man, Guernsey, Sark, and Jersey, the Channel Isles. He is hoping for an easy passage since he will be able to see political leaders that they are offered attractive arrangements providing for free trade with EEC countries while retaining their separate constitutional relationship and special fiscal position on taxation.

Resistance link-up

Four of the main Greek resistance organisations have signed an agreement on policy, set up a network in Greece, and distributed 10,000 leaflets to explain their aims and attract the support of the population. The Patriotic Front, Democratic Defence, the Defenders of Liberty, and the Free Greeks have come together in the National Resistance Council—known in Greek as EAS—which was founded by the commander Miltos Theodorakis, he arrived in Paris from Greece last year.

EAS has a three-point form: to work for the overthrow of the military regime and eliminate the factors which caused the previous democratic regime to be overthrown; to guarantee the free development of democratic principles; and to secure an independent Greek policy free from foreign interference.

TELEVISION

TELEVISION seems to have had no more luck awakening interest in the venereal diseases problem than the press on the media. "Man Alive" tries again ("VD—Who Cares?", BBC-2, 8.10). Later, controversial critic George Steiner challenges writers with shirking the age of science ("Writers in Society," BBC-1, 10.50). Otherwise, sportsnight with everything: Bodell v. Quarry (BBC-1, 9.20); League Cup soccer (ITV, 10.45); wrestling (ITV, 11.45).

BBC-1

9.15 a.m.—12.25 p.m. Schools, Colleges: 9.15 Engineering Craft and Science; 9.30 Maths Today—Year 1; 10.0 Music Time; 10.25-10.45 Gwlad a Thref; 11.5 News; 12.0 Zarahedra.

12.25 Nal Zindegi Naya Jeevan; 12.45 Disc a Dawn: Welsh Pop Show; 1.30 Trumpton: Watch with Mother; 1.45 News.

2.5-5.0 Schools, Colleges: 2.5 Science Session; 2.30 Twentieth-Century Focus; 3.15 Play School; 4.0 Jeckanory; 4.5 Gold on Crow Mountain; 5.0 Screen Test: Film Quiz; 5.44 Magic Roundabout; 5.50 News.

6.0 Nationwide: Your Region Tonight; 6.50 Toot and Jerry; 7.0 Oweo MD: "Alison," part 1; 7.25 Star Trek: "Lights of Zetar"; 8.10 Softly Softly: Task Force: "The Bounty Hunter"; 9.0 News; 9.20 Sportsnight with Coleman.

BBC-2

11.0-11.25 a.m. Play School: Pet's Day; 1.5 p.m. Places for People: Expanding Town in France—Toulouse-Mirail; 7.30 News; 8.0 Times Remembered: Harry Button—steel mills of Sheffield; 10.0 Man Alive: VD—Who Cares?

9.0 Film: "This Sporting Life," with Richard Harris, Rachel Roberts; 10.0 Party Political Broadcast: Conservative; 10.15 "This Sporting Life," Part 2; 11.25 News; 11.30 Late Night Line-Up.

ITV

LONDON (Thames)

10.20-11.55 a.m. Schools: 10.20 Conflict; 11.0 My World; 11.15 Finding Out; 11.35 Fusion.

1.40-2.30 p.m. Schools: 1.40 Seeing and Doing; 2.0 Messengers; 2.22 Primary French; 2.32 Seven Seas: Caribbean; 3.15 Play Better Tennis; 3.40 Paulus; 4.00 Paulus; 4.35 Matinee: "The Reluctant Truth," with Philip Friend, Elizabeth Sellers; 4.25 Tee Break; 4.55 Lift Off; 5.00 Tooting Towers; 5.20 News; 5.50 News.

6.0 Today: Bill Grundy; 6.30 Crossroads; 7.0 This is Your Life; 7.30 Coronation Street; 8.0 The Saint; 9.0 Family at War; 10.0 Party Political Broadcast: Conservative; 10.15 News; 10.45 Association Football; 11.45 Wrestling; 12.15 What the Papers Say; 12.45 Richard Ingrams; 1.30 a.m. Grass Roots: Christopher Hope, of Chiswick Motorways Liaison Committee.

ENGLAND—6.0-6.50 p.m. Nationwide: Look North; Midlands Today; Look East; Points West; South Today; Spotlight South West; 11.25 Regional News.

WALES (As Above Except)—6.0 p.m. Wales Today: Nation by Tide; 6.30-6.40 Heddlu; 7.0 One More Time; 7.40-8.00 Treasur; 11.55 p.m. Weather, Close.

SCOTLAND—6.0-6.50 p.m. Nationwide: Look North; Midlands Today; Look East; Points West; South Today; Spotlight South West; 11.25 Regional News.

Conservative; 10.15 News; 10.45 Football; 11.40 Wrestling; 12.15 a.m. Your Music et Night.

CHANNEL—10.20 a.m.—2.30 p.m. Schools; 4.55 Lift Off; 5.15 Tooting Towers; 5.30 News; 5.50 News; 6.00 Crossroads; 7.0 Towards the Year 2000; 7.30 Coronation Street; 8.0 Family at War; 10.0 Life in France; 10.10 News; 10.42 Football; 11.25 Wrestling; 12.5 Epilogue: News; Weather in France.

IRLAND (ATV)—10.20 a.m.—2.30 p.m. Schools; 3.40 News; 4.00 Today; 4.30 Tomorrow's Horoscope; 5.00 News; 5.30 News; 6.00 ATV Today; 6.30 Crossroads; 7.0 This is Your Life; 7.30 Coronation Street; 8.0 Family at War; 10.0 Party Political Broadcast: Conservative; 10.15 News; 10.45 Football; 11.40 Wrestling; 12.15 a.m. Weather, Close.

NORTHERN (ATV)—10.20 a.m.—2.30 p.m. Schools; 3.40 News; 4.00 Today; 4.30 Tomorrow's Horoscope; 5.00 News; 5.30 News; 6.00 ATV Today; 6.30 Crossroads; 7.0 This is Your Life; 7.30 Coronation Street; 8.0 Family at War; 10.0 Party Political Broadcast: Conservative; 10.15 News; 10.45 Football; 11.40 Wrestling; 12.15 a.m. Weather, Close.

WEST & WALES (HTV)—10.20 a.m.—2.30 p.m. Schools; 3.40 News; 4.00 Today; 4.30 Tomorrow's Horoscope; 5.00 News; 5.30 News; 6.00 ATV Today; 6.30 Crossroads; 7.0 This is Your Life; 7.30 Coronation Street; 8.0 Family at War; 10.0 Party Political Broadcast: Conservative; 10.15 News; 10.45 Football; 11.40 Wrestling; 12.15 a.m. Weather, Close.

HTV West (As Above Except); 5.1-5.30 p.m. Report West; 5.4-5.50 p.m. Y Dydd.

HTV Wales—5.50-6.15 p.m. Hamdden; 6.1-6.15 Y Dydd.

WESTWARD—10.20 a.m.—2.30 p.m. Schools; 3.40 News; 4.00 Today; 4.30 Tomorrow's Horoscope; 5.00 News; 5.30 News; 6.00 ATV Today; 6.30 Crossroads; 7.0 This is Your Life; 7.30 Coronation Street; 8.0 Family at War; 10.0 Party Political Broadcast: Conservative; 10.15 News; 10.45 Football; 11.40 Wrestling; 12.15 a.m. Weather, Close.

YORKSHIRE—10.20 a.m.—2.30 p.m. Schools; 3.40 News; 4.00 Today; 4.30 Tomorrow's Horoscope; 5.00 News; 5.30 News; 6.00 ATV Today; 6.30 Crossroads; 7.0 This is Your Life; 7.30 Coronation Street; 8.0 Family at War; 10.0 Party Political Broadcast: Conservative; 10.15 News; 10.45 Football; 11.40 Wrestling; 12.15 a.m. Weather, Close.

RADIO

RADIO 4 330 m.; VHF

6.25 a.m. News; 6.27 Farming Today; 6.45 Prayer for the Day; 6.50 Regional News; 7.00 Today; 7.45 Thought for the Day; 7.50 Regional News; 8.00 News; 8.40 Today; 8.45 Regional News; 9.00 News; 9.05 Living World; 9.10 News; 9.15 History in Evidence; 9.45 Break for Music; 10.0 Schools; 10.05 Poetry Corner; 10.10 Service; 10.15 Music; 10.30 Music Workshop; 11.00 Inquiry; 11.20 Discovery; 11.40 Gwlad a Thref; 12.00 News; 12.05 Rights and Responsibilities; 12.25 p.m. Life is What You Make It; 12.55-1.30 Archery; 1.45 Listen with Mother; 2.0 Schools; 2.05 Movement; 2.10 News; 2.15 Nature; 2.45 Nature; 3.0 Afternoon Theatre: "Hit and Run"; 3.10 World Theatre: "Kiss of the Spider Woman"; 3.15 News; 3.20 PM Reports; 3.30 Regional News; 3.40 News; 3.45 Petrol; 3.50 News; 4.00 News; 4.05 News; 4.10 News; 4.15 News; 4.20 News; 4.25 News; 4.30 News; 4.35 News; 4.40 News; 4.45 News; 4.50 News; 4.55 News; 5.00 News; 5.05 News; 5.10 News; 5.15 News; 5.20 News; 5.25 News; 5.30 News; 5.35 News; 5.40 News; 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Asian Affairs Major Chōregrets wartime events

Tokyo, November 16

Emperor Hirohito said today that he was sorry for some of the things that happened in the Second World War. He did not explain what he was referring to, but he emphasised that his time role was that of a constitutional monarch acting on his Government's advice.

The 70-year-old emperor, who ruled for 45 years, made the admission during a first group interview he gave to foreign journalists. He seemed nervous and fidgety when he began the 15-minute session which was taped by 24 correspondents.

Eyes shut

With his eyes shut behind spectacles, and continuing to twist his fingers, he appeared to be struggling to give his answers, and he seemed to be talking slowly and haltingly.

Referring to his wartime role, he said: "In this time, my grandfather (Emperor Meiji) established the Imperial Government. I have acted in compliance with the wishes of the Emperor."

"I acted in that way during the war and at times, I have heard comments about my role, but I really did not know anything."

Minority

Explaining how he stepped into his constitutional role, he said the Emperor was a constitutional monarch. "I left everything to the Emperor's discretion to make a decision on the responsibility of the Prime Minister," he said.

He also said that questions could be asked about the Emperor's role, but he explained that he had been warned in advance about possible demonstrations in such events also in Japan and were of a small minority.

"I killed speculation that I had abdicated in favour of Prince Akihito, said the Japanese Constitution did not permit this."

WHEN General Amin came to power in an army coup nine months ago, one of his first acts was to release 55 political detainees who had been held in jail by his predecessor, President Obote for anything up to five years. Ugandans were delighted, and the move did much to win Amin popularity among people who might otherwise have had reservations about the coup.

Now they are resigning themselves to the fact that the old ways are coming back, and on an even larger scale than before. Uganda is not unique in possessing detention legislation: almost all of Africa's 41 independent States have it in some form. Many of them simply inherited laws originally introduced by the colonial administrations. If Ugandans are now disappointed with the way things are going, it is mainly because General Amin's regime showed itself from the start to be strongly opposed to the unnecessary curtailment of fundamental freedoms of speech and association.

The army proclamation which announced his coming to power on January 25 gave as the first of its reasons for seizing power "the unwarranted detention without trial and for long periods of large numbers of people, many of whom are totally innocent of any charges." Only a very few of Obote's political associates were detained by Amin in "Bataaringa" and "Kibuli" camps in the Lake Victoria region which was named after the former Minister of Internal Affairs.

Most of these, moreover, including Basil Batarangya himself, were quickly released. Members of the armed forces and Dr Obote's disbanded Department who had resisted the coup were in a different category, and in March a decree was promulgated to permit their detention for up to six months. Shortly afterwards General Amin said in a radio interview that there were about 200 detainees in Luzira and elsewhere.

At this stage few Ugandans were much concerned with what happened to presumed opponents of the new regime. The coup had been almost bloodless, and most people were simply pleased that Dr Obote had been overthrown with so little difficulty. In such a situation, Ugandans reasoned, someone inevitably had to suffer. Nor was there much alarm in May when the Government published a second decree greatly extending its detention powers.

Foreign aid, or more accurately, a mixed programme to promote exports, investment, influence, and development in the third world, is alive and generally flourishing outside the United States.

Over the past three years, Washington has cut back its official programme from \$3,500 million to \$2,100 million, but the other 13 Western aid givers with Japan and Australia have moved in the opposite direction: their programmes have expanded from \$3,100 million in 1967 to \$3,800 million last year.

Moreover, the US programme has had to fight for its life in the US Senate, while in virtually all these other countries aid faces no consequential political opposition. In Scandinavia, Canada, and the Netherlands, the government typically comes under fire for not doing enough for the world's poor.

This relative immunity flows largely from the absence of a clear link between aid schemes and controversial foreign and military adventures. In Japan, where 98 yen of every 100 loaned for development must be spent on Japanese goods and only one aid yen in five is contributed to international organisations like the World Bank, the dominant business community appreciates that foreign assistance is largely a subsidy for themselves. Elsewhere the pattern of self-interest may be less pronounced and the humanitarian aspect enjoy more popular support. But in no case—except the United States—is a substantial amount poured into shoring up unpopular regimes that foreign aid and defence ministries have labelled as vital to national interest.

Perhaps the closest analogue to the US is Portugal. There the bulk of what is called "aid" goes to Angola and Mozambique in an effort to reduce revolutionary movements. But if there is opposition to such spending it cannot surface in a totalitarian regime.

These are the chief conclusions emerging from an inquiry here into aid schemes. Paris is the headquarters of the Development Assistance Committee, an arm of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, monitoring and promoting the aid programmes of rich nations.

Four nations—Britain, France, Germany, and Japan—account for two thirds of the non-Communist aid given outside the United States. Apart from Germany, the other three sent their help where their commercial and political interests clearly lie. Britain and France spend nearly 90 per cent of their nation-to-nation aid in former colonies, money that opens the way for cultural and political influence, opens markets for exports, and opens doors for investment.

In contrast, Germany provides half its aid to India, Pakistan, Israel, and Turkey, countries where its cultural and political hegemony is virtually zero. Moreover, two of every three marks that Germany lends for development can be spent wherever the borrower finds it cheapest to buy, compared to 45 per cent for British, 23 for French, and, as noted above, 4 per cent of Japanese

Ugandans are disappointed with General Idi Amin's new detention laws, designed to give more protection to the individual. Chris Baring-Gould writes from Kampala.

Return of the old ways

Under the new law the Minister of Internal Affairs, Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. T. Obote-Gama, was empowered to order the detention of any person who he felt was acting in a manner dangerous to peace and good order. At the same time army officers and senior police officers were authorised to arrest without warrant persons they suspected of acting against State security. The arrest had to be confirmed by a ministerial detention order within 14 days or the person concerned would have to be released.

The new measures, Attorney-General P. J. Nkanabo-Mugerwa explained, were necessary because of "the increased activities of hard-core supporters of the former regime." They were designed to enable the authorities to detain persons engaged in guerrilla activities and similar acts.

That may indeed have been the intention, but in practice it worked out somewhat differently. Even before the May

decree came into force, a prominent academic at Makerere University had "disappeared"—apparently into detention. The fate of Dr Vincent Emiru, Makerere's Professor of Clinical Ophthalmology and the first East African to qualify as an ophthalmologist, remains unknown even to his wife and his closest colleagues. The university authorities have got nowhere in their attempts to find out what has happened to him.

In August, the acting Director of Uganda Television, Matthias Omuge, was arrested in his office by two army officers. Colleagues at first assumed he had been detained under the powers set out in the May decree. Two days later General Amin denied any knowledge of the arrest and ordered an investigation by the Ministry of Internal Affairs. But by the time Omuge was reported to have been killed at the Makindye military prison on the outskirts of Kampala—not

withstanding the 14-day release clause in the decree. Apart from abuses of this kind, Ugandans' main complaint against the new legislation is that the elaborate system of safeguards written into the decree has been almost completely ignored.

An independent Detention Review Committee, chaired by a High Court judge, is required to review all detainees' cases at intervals of not more than three months. To this end it is allowed access to detention centres and it has the power to interview detainees in private. The committee has been appointed but it still has to begin the business of reviewing cases—five months after the decree became law.

Similarly, the Minister of Internal Affairs is required to publish, in the Government Gazette, a list of all detainees, indicating whether or not they are being held against the Committee's recommendations. No list has yet been published.—FWF.

President Amin



JONATHAN STEELE on Gierke's promised reform

A better deal for workers

Fiat of Italy is on to a good thing. Its president, Signor Giovanni Agnelli, revealed at a press conference at the beginning of this month that his company is designing a completely new model, the smallest of the Fiat range, for Poland.

With this announcement, made jointly in Warsaw, one more of Mr Gierke's promises came nearer fruition. Fiat cars are already built in Poland under licence, but the model (available with either a 1,300 or 1,500cc engine) is beyond the range of most families. "A popular, small car" was the slogan used to buy off some of the Polish consumer anger last winter. It is now nearer to being a reality.

The new Polish leadership has based most of its support so far on its promises to give consumers a better deal. Early on, it conceded workers' demands for a reduction in food prices, and patched up some of the worst small-scale grievances—factories with leaking roofs, overcrowded canteens or workshops with no heating.

But for the rest, the promised reforms are long-term, and they are still promised rather than fulfilled.

The most impressive list of them was contained in the "guidelines" published for next month's party congress. This is the blueprint of Mr Gierke's Poland. It includes several overtures for a party document. For one thing, it discusses the participation in the National Unity Front of "non-party members, of believers and non-believers."

For another, it deals with relations with the Church: "the party recognises the value of the work of believers—participants in the construction of People's Poland."

But the meat comes with the economic proposals. Industrial production is to grow by 48 to 50 per cent over the next five years, while in agriculture output is to increase twice as fast as in the past five years. Under a new wage policy, the "disproportions and irregularities that piled up over many years" are to be removed.

Workers will get a higher basic wage instead of having to rely so much on fluctuating bonuses (this answers one of the most powerful complaints of the Baltic strikers). Average real wages are supposed to increase by 17 to 18 per cent by 1975, and with additional increases for pensioners and higher earnings for farmers, consumption is planned to rise by 33 per cent.

Investment, or aid without strings?

From BERNARD NOSSITER: Paris, November 16

Bank the dominant business community appreciates that foreign assistance is largely a subsidy for themselves. Elsewhere the pattern of self-interest may be less pronounced and the humanitarian aspect enjoy more popular support. But in no case—except the United States—is a substantial amount poured into shoring up unpopular regimes that foreign aid and defence ministries have labelled as vital to national interest.

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aid given without restrictions on its use.

The relative "purity" of the German programme is not hard to understand. Its aid programme reflects in part a conscience deeply troubled by World War Two—the size of aid for relatively well-to-do Israel especially reflects this fact.

There is no simple measure of interest in aid. The most common way is to measure the share of total output or gross national product that goes into the official aid programme. But this measure is unsatisfactory since it counts as aid. The hundreds of millions of dollars that Washington pumps into Asia as supporting assistance—really a prop enabling regimes of varying stability to support outsize armies—France's big contributions to Martinique and Portugal's to Angola and Mozambique, among others.

A better measure, perhaps, is the share going to multilateral organisations like those of the

United Nations or the World Bank, aid which is less likely to buy political and military objectives because it is distributed as a lump sum and not identified as to national source.

On this basis, Norway comes out best with 60 per cent of its aid flowing through international organisations. Italy, with a minuscule programme, is next at 57 per cent, followed by Sweden, 46 per cent. The United States is near the bottom, thirteenth, with 13 per cent: Britain shows only 11 per cent; Australia 6 per cent, and Portugal, 1 per cent.

Another good measure is the share of untied development loans, money made available to the poor for spending on goods wherever they are cheapest. An unofficial but authoritative league table is: Norway 100, Portugal 100, Sweden 100, Netherlands 79, Germany 67, Italy 54, United Kingdom 45, Belgium 27, France 22, Austria 12, Japan 4, United States 3, Australia (no loans, grants only), Canada, Denmark, and Switzerland zero.—Washington Post.

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AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY

Legal & General

Six urged to speed EFTA trade pacts

From RICHARD NORTON-TAYLOR: Brussels, Nov. 16

Britain urged the Common Market today to conclude negotiations with free trade agreements with the non-candidate members of EFTA as soon as possible, and made it clear that she expects to be closely consulted as the talks proceed.

Over the past few months, the Common Market has been struggling over terms of a final mandate for negotiations with the six EFTA countries involved — Sweden, Switzerland, Austria, Finland, Portugal, and Iceland. But it is expected to produce a mandate for the Brussels Commission by the end of this week.

The general aim is for the negotiations to end by next summer. The time factor is especially important for Sweden as both Norway and Denmark want to wait for a declaration of satisfaction or otherwise from Stockholm before their referendum on Common Market entry.

In the first round of consultations on the non-candidates between the four entry applicants and the six, Sir Con O'Neill and his colleagues welcomed the Common Market's intention to work from the basis of free trade for industry. But Britain, Denmark, and Norway attacked the Common Market's proposal to re-erect trade barriers within EFTA to protect its paper industry from Swedish and Finnish competition. With Finland especially in mind, Sir Con suggested that instead special arrangements should be worked out that would ensure fair competition all round.

Sir Con stressed that speed was important, not only because of the need for the EFTA agreements to start functioning at the same time as the Common Market itself is enlarged on January 1, 1973, but also to help Britain's businessmen in their practical considerations. He also said that Portugal should continue to benefit from the free trade it now gets within EFTA for some of its agricultural products.

Indeed, Britain appeared to be taking on the mantle of EFTA "protector." Sir Con welcomed the so-called "clause of evolution" proposed for the Common Market's agreement with Sweden. This, at least, leaves the way open for more comprehensive links and is something by which the Swedes, Danes, and Norwegians lay great store.

Ireland, the only candidate that is not a member of EFTA, is chiefly concerned with the possibility of greater access for its lamb exports in the Swiss and Swedish markets.

In Paris, Rumania was given assurances of French support in its attempt to become the first East European country to get preferential trade treatment from the Common Market. Mr. Corneliu Manescu, the Rumanian Foreign Minister, discussed the matter with his French counterpart, Mr. Schumann, before calling on President Pompidou.

Mr. Manescu who is visiting Paris to speed preparations for a proposed European security conference, asked that the preferential treatment generally accorded by the Common Market to the developing countries, should be extended to his country. Rumania is the first East European country and member of the Warsaw Pact to seek Common Market preferential treatment.

Mr. Manescu said Rumania, although often described as an under-developed state, had not yet gone beyond the stage of an under-developed state.

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Steel's inactive action day

Nesta Roberts: Paris, November 16

Breton said that the Government had envisaged running down numbers in the steel industry by 112,000 over five years. The closing of the Wendel-Sidolor works alone would mean that this figure was exceeded.

It was possible, he added, that the campaign of the trade unionists in the steel industry would be continued within the framework of a one-day general strike threatened in support of the union's claim for a lower rate of retiring age. This is being debated in the National Assembly on November 30, but it is already known that the Government view is that the economy cannot at present afford a general reduction of pensionable age from 65 to 60.

M. Jacques Chérel, of the CFDT, said the members of his union in Lorraine were being consulted on the possibility of continuing the strike. Prospective victims of redundancy have been told that other jobs will be offered to them, but the threat of unemployment hangs heavily over an area where traditional industries are being modernised and employers are looking for skilled men to fill vacancies, while unskilled men are looking for jobs which do not exist.

Schemes for technical training have not yet closed this gap. The post-war boom brought more than 70,000 foreign workers into Lorraine, but today some 10,000 French workers in the Moselle region cross the frontier daily to jobs in the Saar or Luxembourg, which offer more inviting pay.

In Frankfurt the national executive of the Metal Workers' Union of the north Baden and north Westphalia region voted to go on strike at midnight on Sunday. The decision directly affects 850,000 workers

but is liable to influence negotiations on behalf of all Germany's 4.3 million metal workers.

It followed the breakdown of regional wage negotiations in which the Metal Workers' Union demanded an 11 per cent increase of 11 per cent. Management offered 4.5 per cent and rejected a figure of 7.5 per cent proposed by a mediation commission.

There is a great risk that the strike will spread. Similar negotiations in other regions have looked in danger of collapsing over the union's head.

This is the first time the metal industry has decided on strike action since 1963. The industry has been hard hit by a 10 per cent de facto revaluation of the mark against the dollar and by President Nixon's import surcharge. The Association of Metal Industry Employers for the Baden-Wuerttemberg region has announced that it will lock out all workers who join the strike.

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Libyans sentence ex-king

EX-KING IDRIS of Libya was sentenced to death in his absence yesterday by a Libyan people's court trying him on charges of corruption, the Egyptian Middle East News Agency reported.

The King, who is 81, has lived in Cairo for much of the time since he was deposed in the coup of September, 1969.

King Idris, Queen Fatima, and his children, were also found guilty in his absence, but the former Crown Prince Hassan al-Rida, the King's nephew, was present in court with the 16 other defendants to hear himself sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

Stone-walling

TALKS BETWEEN East Germany and West Berlin on improving travelling rights for the inhabitants of West Berlin made little progress yesterday, and the West Berlin negotiator, Herr Ulrich Mueller, said afterwards that he did not think the discussion would be completed by the end of the year. This was taken as an indication that there would probably be no special passes for Christmas visits again this year.

Mars mystery

MARINER-9 has puzzled scientists in the United States by signalling a mysterious rise of temperature in one part of the planet. Mariner was still operating perfectly after three days in orbit in spite of the continuing heavy dust storm which has blanketed much of the planet's surface.

Investigation

SWEDISH JUDICIAL authorities are investigating allegations that members of the board of the £3 millions Wenner-Gren Foundation have been involved in a series of transactions with the late Swedish industrialist, Dr Axel Wenner-Gren.

Five fined

TWO LAWYERS and three other people have been fined in Barcelona for offences in connection with a secret meeting of opposition organisations earlier this month. Barcelona police said the fines, ranging from £50 to £2,800, were for "activities gravely contrary to the public order of the nation."

Man saved from the guillotine

President Pompidou has commuted to life imprisonment the death sentence imposed upon a 23-year-old self-confessed double murderer, thus keeping to his pledge to prevent the guillotine being used while he is in office. The man whose life was spared is Jean-Michel Guinot, who robbed and killed a man in 1969, then, while being hunted, killed an old jeweller a few months later. This is the fifth time M. Pompidou has granted a presidential reprieve from the guillotine.

Rudolf Abel, master spy, dies of cancer in KGB hospital

Colonel Rudolf Abel, the man said to have masterminded Russia's spy network in the United States for nine years, has died in Moscow, aged 68. Sources said he had been suffering from lung cancer for six months and was treated in a hospital run by the KGB.

Abel was arrested in New York in 1957, and sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment. He served only four years and eight months, until February, 1962, when he was exchanged for the U-2 pilot, Francis Gary Powers, at a Berlin checkpoint.

It was not until three years later, after Mr Khrushchev had been removed from power, that Abel's role was admitted and the head of the KGB praised his wartime work.

Abel entered the United States illegally in 1958 and for

Forecast denied by Mrs Gandhi

New Delhi, November 16

Mrs Gandhi issued a statement late tonight denying that she had told the executive committee of her party earlier today that the East Pakistan crisis would be solved within one or two months or even earlier.

The Prime Minister's denial came more than eight hours after she had been reported as making the "within one or two months" forecast to her party executive. Observers were puzzled by the long delay.

In her statement, Mrs Gandhi said: "There is obviously some

misunderstanding. What I said was that among various problems that confront us some might take longer to solve. But none of these should deflect us from our long-term objectives."

Mrs Gandhi was alleged to have made her forecast while reporting to the executive committee of the Congress Party on her tour of Western capitals. She was also reported as saying that the recent visit by Pakistani delegation to executive. Observers were puzzled by the long delay.

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Justice Milmo directed that James Naughton should be released on bail. The Highgate, London, should cost only on County rate, which means that end up not of pocket. Counsel, E. E. Jacob, at the start of the case. Naughton had been regular payments from rings and wages to meet £ about £12,000. Naughton sued PC Brian Keeneth and the Metropolitan Commissioner. He assault, false imprisonment and malicious prosecution were denied. Judge in this summing up. Naughton, PC had been by an Inner London Sessions, of attempting to take car, and it was common that he could not drive, been fined £30 for the policemen, but convictions were quashed. Naughton's case was that he could not drive early Sunday, June 11, 1967, two "scruffy looking" bending down car, fiddling with the suddenly sprang at him. they were thugs he but they caught him. Rise and they empowered him after a struggle. He did not were police until men arrived. Judge said the case was that they saw him bending near a coach him. told him police officers, and him a warrant card. Mr. Rao away and was a struggle.

He said a block of flats near Euston had to be sold because the rent officer allowed 30 per cent scarcity discount. The Rent Officer's Panel said he objected to the inference made by Mr Pinsberg that rent officers would be influenced by a rent officer between a landlord and tenant to get a higher rate up for renewal. "It is called in and because the market value was obviously higher than £480, the rent officer had fixed the fair rent at £680—much nearer the landlord's figure. A spokesman for Freshwater said: "We let the flats at the market rate so the rent obviously is higher but there is no reason why the rent officer, who is an impartial officer, should be so readily deceived."

change Film extras seek ning union reforms les'

A "reform movement" a recent pay agreement within the Film Artists' Association. Reformers maintain that the

ers, exploration direc-
do Tinto Zinc mining
whose activities in
and the Lake District
d the fears of con-
s, yesterday called
ge in planning law
mineral exploration

us hoped the combining and the enabling the leading germanies set up in the germanies would be very real problem in the planning pro- do not give the mining companies "any need."

ould not be covered laws, which related to the state. It is whether explicit required planning different counties the law differently. The mining company had planning applicable to the public inquiry to questions it could until it had carried oration it was seek- on for it then was to be the step drill, and fresh it wanted to mine. rence, which com- is organized by Institute of Manage-

Film extras seek union reforms

A "reform movement" within the Film Artists' Association which represents 2,000 extras, was called a special meeting last week to discuss the union's rules and entangle complaints about the way it runs.

Mr. Barry Delaney, a member of the movement, said they were all meeting in a "completely new way of upsetting" a status quo that gave union officials too much power. The dissidents wanted union decisions to be taken on a two thirds vote of the rank and file, the 100 members; the union executive has vetoed a straight vote of not more than 200 members, with endorsement by postal vote.

Behind these technicalities they are after control of the union. . . ."

'Food' without food

A preview of the world of milkless milk, milkless meat, and even fruitless fruit, into which we are moving was given yesterday by Dr Magnus Pyke, director of the Glenochil Research Station in Scotland. He was speaking to the Devon branch of the "Country Landowners' Association" at the Devon Hotel, Exeter, when he said that he was not at all sure that the world would be a better place if they could be milked and they could be milked and the soya proteins to make a simulated meat reinforced with authentic meat fibres.

Dr Pyke said that if market fluctuations made beef scraps of inferior quality cheaper than other proteins, then the manufacturer could well make

We had come through the cage of ready-chipped and dehydrated potatoes and were now in the world of the instant potato. This, too, mixed with water, could be extruded from a machine as a cluster of plastic chips. "These are immediately fried, served, and accepted as chips," he said.

The introduction of "meat analogues" made from anything from soya protein to wool, and now resulted in a curious paradox. Real meat was being increasingly sold in tidy portions crapped in plastic in supermarkets. The awkward shaped cutovers could now be subjected to a process to reduce

It made by filling gelatin capsules, each a quarter-inch in diameter with polysaccharide gum, coloured bluish-purple, flavoured with synthetic flavour, and enriched with synthetic vitamin C," said Dr Pyke.

But, he said, if the scientists succeed "farmers should be the first to cheer."

Bottled-up over glass

G group to study glass bottles is to y the Department Ironment and the 'facturers' Fedara- Secretary for the t, Mr Walker.

of his department
discussed non-
milk bottles with
the Marketing Board and
the Distributive Council.
of reference for
the group had not
down, but they
on similar lines to
the Institute's working
designing for Dis-
sect up to con-
crete ways not only
of plastic con-

By our own Reporter

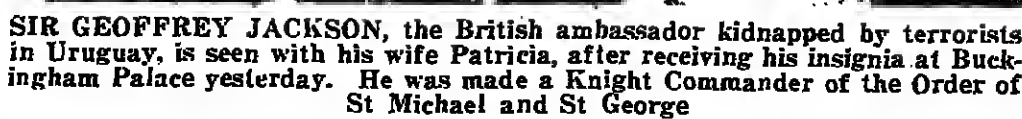
miners but also of re-using them. The Department of the Environment, the Department of Trade and Industry, the Ministry of Health and Social Security, and the Ministry of Agriculture are represented in this group.

Scientists at Aston University, Birmingham, have devised a method of coping with the growing problem of disposing of plastic containers by means of the sun's rays.

Professor Gerald Scott and several colleagues are studying self-destroying plastics and bacteria that can destroy plastics or oil derivatives consisting of hydrocarbons.

Professor Scott said yesterday that a study of the stabilisation of polymers had led to a reverse programme for destroying plastics by means of rays from the sun. Self-destroying polyethylene, polypropylene, and polystyrene had been made by adding "light activators".


He criticised the Government for its lack of interest in the project. He has patented the process and unsuccessfully offered it under licence to several British chemical companies. "Their answer has always been that until the laws on pollution are strengthened by Government action, they don't feel inclined to do much," he said.



Donnish praise of suburbia

Many of the prejudices about suburban life are unfair, Professor Richard Hoggart claimed last night in the first of the 1971, Reith Lectures on BBC Radio 4. Derision of suburban life was "one of the commonest sets of clichés among people who would call themselves intellectuals."

Professor Hoggart admitted that suburban life could mean being small minded, keeping itself to itself, fearful of status. "It can be claustro-



By MALCOLM STUART

phobically turned in upon itself; in moments during a grammar-school speech day when you look around at all the carefully groomed mothers and fathers and feel the heavy weight of socio-academic anxiety bearing down on that platform."

But Professor Hoggart also thought that people who settle for a domestic scale, who have no great urges towards power or asceticism, may be in touch

with important and neglected parts of our being.

"Their lives may not be exciting and full of striking contours; but they can now and again reveal some things about not going places, about one sort of harmony." When all had been said about its limitations one had to admit that the style of life was in many ways decent, and better than many others.

Suburban life could at times achieve a domesticity and neighbourliness which were a kind of quiet triumph.

BEA pilots in threat to holiday rush

BEA'S 1,400 pilots are being told "to institute a complete withdrawal of pilot cooperation in BEA and BEA Airtours with effect from Saturday April 1, 1972." Crews, who have been warned to arrange their financial affairs to withstand a period of unemployment, openly acknowledge they plan to hit BEA just when the holiday rush begins.

This dramatic deterioration in staff relations at BEA follows what the pilots believe has been a deliberate policy of time-wasting by the corporation before talking seriously about 18 points of disagreement. Conflict ranges from salaries, through survival training, to standby duty rostering.

Girl's life with stepfather

In the November newsletter of the BEA section of the British Airline Pilots Association, Captain P. F. Leung, chairman of BEA/BALPA council, says that after the pilots' referendum in August (which approved militancy) "the pilots were threatened by management that a strike situation would be deliberately provoked if pilots per-

Captain Laing warns that action now which would cancel services would not bring pressure to bear on the companies.

BALPA lists 18 points of disagreement but BEA says there are 22. The chief three are—

The "appalling and terrible" conditions in which the girl, Maria Robinson, lived were outlined by Mr Thomas Dineen, for the prosecution. He said that she had been severely injured, which had fractured her rear back, Wright had burned the backs of her legs with a cigarette. When seen by a doctor, Maria's body had bruising on almost every part and in addition to the burns on her back, she had a broken finger.

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Group wants fresh inquiry

By our own Reporter

Amnesty last night repeated its call for an independent international inquiry into the treatment of internees. In a statement from Stockholm, the chairman of the international committee, Thomas Hammerberg, and secretary, Mr. Ennals, said the Commission's report, which appeared in the Sunday Times, was a "gross distortion of the facts" and that the Commission had "deliberately ignored" the evidence of torture. The Commission's report, which appeared in the Sunday Times, was a "gross distortion of the facts" and that the Commission had "deliberately ignored" the evidence of torture. The Commission's report, which appeared in the Sunday Times, was a "gross distortion of the facts" and that the Commission had "deliberately ignored" the evidence of torture.

Gifford report clears men army shot

By HAROLD JACKSON

The unofficial inquiry, headed by Lord Gifford, into the deaths of two men in Londonderry in July finds that both were innocent victims. The opposition parties in Ulster demanded an official inquiry at the time into the circumstances in which Seamus Cusack and George Desmond Beattie were shot, but this was rejected by the British Government. The Catholics then decided to boycott Stormont and have not attended since. The security authorities refused to take any part in Lord Gifford's inquiry, but the local police observed and recorded hearings. The report, which appeared on the same day as Sir Edmund Compton's findings (next page), says that Mr Cusack was fired on in retaliation for earlier crowd attacks on soldiers, while Mr Beattie was not the man about to throw a bomb. The army version of Mr Cusack's death—given by Lord Eamonn in the Commons on July 15—was that a detachment of soldiers was deployed in Londonderry after the ambush of a military land-rover. "One of the soldiers saw a civilian carrying a rifle at the ready. He shouted a warning and the man stood still. This was ignored. The man then aimed at the troops. The soldier fired one aimed shot and the man fell."

Sir Edmund Compton yesterday published an addendum to his main report into three cases referred to him personally as a result of allegations in the "Sunday Times". The men concerned were Bernard Patrick McGarry, Anthony Edward Rosato, and William Anthony Shannon.

Sir Edmund says that he visited the Police Holding Centre at Palace Barracks, Holywood, and interviewed the Chief Constable and Deputy Chief Constable of the RUC. He also took evidence from seven police officers and from three medical officers, and examined all the medical records made.

"My general conclusion is that the system of holding and interrogation which I saw in operation in PHC Holywood, did not include any form of physical ill-treatment. It seemed to me that the system was designed to exclude such treatment. I noticed, too, that the centre had not the space, equipment or the staff that would be required to operate such measures as continuous noise, hooding, enforced posture, or deprivation of sleep. Nor did I find any scope for complaint about the food or the ablution facilities and lavatories."

As regards the experiences at PHC Holywood of the three men, Sir Edmund says: "I think that there was no deviation from the general system in the treatment that they received at this centre."

On the individual allegations the findings are:

Mr McGarry
(Allegations of being beaten during interviews, compulsory exercises, and deprivation of sleep). Mr McGarry wrote "none" against the heading

Allegations to press unfounded

By our own Reporter

"any complaints" on his release from October 12, and all these allegations were categorically denied by the RUC officers who dealt with Mr McGarry in the centre. The allegation of beating during interview was completely at variance with the system of interviewing operated at PHC Holywood, and would need to be substantiated before it could be taken seriously. The allegation of compulsory exercises was reminiscent of events that took place at Ballykinkor after the August 9 arrest operation.

"I would be surprised if such exercises were organised at PHC Holywood, and I doubt whether they could have been, given the lack of room there to carry them out or of staff to organise them."

Mr Rosato
(Alleged discharge of a blank cartridge behind his head during interview). "It is categorically denied, and given the system for disarming RUC personnel on entering for duty at the centre, I think the allegation improbable."

Mr Shannon
"The only complaint relates to medical attention and was at second hand, and I accept the evidence that he was duly attended and treated." Of the interrogation centres at which the men were held Sir Edmund

evidence, I do not consider that Mr Shannon experienced additional hardship for want of due medical attention at the centre. The medical and photographic records of his condition on leaving the centre, compared with entry, supported the assurances given, by those who supervised the operations, that Mr Shannon was not subjected to physical violence while held at the centre.

Mr Harold Evans, the Editor of the "Sunday Times," said yesterday: "The main Compton report wholly vindicates the decision of the 'Sunday Times' to publish allegations about interrogation and may even give pause to the self-appointed censors who think the public ought not to be trusted with the facts."

The report was published on October 17 as meeting investigation and on which we gave fuller details to the Compton commission has been substantially confirmed."

Is stomach obscene?

Three High Court judges are to decide whether a man who bore a patch of his stomach is guilty of indecent exposure. Anthony Charles Evans was convicted by Ludlow, Shropshire, magistrates in February of "openly, lewdly, and obscenely exposing his person with intent to insult a female" and fined £15. His appeal to Shropshire Quarter Sessions was dismissed.

Polluters 'must pay'

Industry will have to pay for polluting Britain's environment, Mr Graham Page, the Minister for Local Government and Development, told a conference organised by the British Institute of Management in London yesterday. "No one would suggest that every time you pull a plug, and probably therefore pollute a river, it should be registered as a cost against you like a telephone account and you would get a quarterly 'too account', be said. Instead, companies would have to pay to make the effluent harmless before it reached the river."

Dublin 'backs torture' —MP

The Irish Government not only condoned but encouraged torture in Ulster by failing to take action over one of its citizens detained in a Belfast prison, the Labour Chief Whip, Mr Frank Cluskey, claimed in the Dail yesterday. He asked the Prime Minister, Mr Lynch, if any efforts had been made to inquire into the circumstances surrounding the detention of a Dublin steelworker, Mr Michael Murphy, on October 15. He asked whether allegations of torture on him which appeared in recent press statements were investigated by the Government, and if so, with what result, and what efforts were being made to secure his release. Mr Lynch said: "Evidence is being closely examined with a view to considering recourse to the Commission of Human Rights. So far as securing the release of internees and detainees is concerned, the objective of policy is to end internment without trial, other repressive activities and violence in the North, and to promote a political solution."

Heath sets up review body

Present procedures for interrogation of suspected terrorists for their custody under interrogation are reviewed, the Home Secretary, Mr Reginald Maudling, told the Commons yesterday. In a statement on the report on allegations of brutality by security forces in Northern Ireland, the Secretary said Sir Edmund Compton had himself investigated allegations in three people named in the "Sunday Times" of 1970. Compton committee evidence of physical torture by the British Army, still less of torture inflicted on the course of 342 men on a small number of what the committee made it clear to the day it was that its terms of included complaints of brutality in respect of a number of men in August 9 who were in depth of this interrogation obtained vital information from the terrorist forces stocks of arms and "In these cases, the committee found no physical brutality or brainwashing, however, conclude of the procedures physical ill treatment. Difficult issues are in judging what interrogation are in the protection of the civil population unity forces against and deliberate camouflaged and murder. Could the Home Secretary say, pending the report of the committee of Privy Counsellors, what would be the policy in regard to the rules of interrogation? Mr Maudling said interrogation could not be stopped altogether, as it was fundamental to the fight against the gun. Mr Sydney Bidwell (Lab., Southall) said the difference between physical ill treatment, as described by the Compton Commission, and torture was very narrow. Mr James Ramsden (C, Harrogate) asked the Home Secretary to confirm that those who were subjected to procedures of interrogation were not now suffering from any impairment in body or mind "unlike some of their victims." Mr Maudling: "Yes, certainly. A successful application for an emergency debate on the report was made by Mr Chester-Clark. The three-hour debate will take place today."



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Mercedes-Benz: the end of compromise

Difficulty in applying rules for interrogation in Ulster



Mandling



Compton

THE Home Secretary, Mr. Mandling, has written a special introduction to the report of Sir Edmund Compton's inquiry into the allegations of brutality against detainees in Northern Ireland. After reviewing the events which led up to the decision to impose internment under the Special Powers Act, he says:

"In the present circumstances of Northern Ireland it is imperative to obtain all available intelligence in order to save the lives of

civilians and members of the security forces; and it is therefore essential to interrogate suspects who are believed to have important information.

"The principles applied in the interrogation of suspects in Northern Ireland since August 1969, and the methods employed (which are necessary not only for reasons of security and control but also to protect the lives of those being interrogated against the risk of reprisals) are the same as those which have

The Compton Inquiry: Harold Jackson reports

been employed in all emergencies of this kind in which Britain has been involved in recent years.

"The rules now in force were issued in 1965 and were revised in 1967 in the light of recommendations made by Mr. Roderick Bowen, QC, in a report on the procedures for the arrest, interrogation, and detention of suspected terrorists in Aden.

"The Government reject any suggestion that the methods currently authorised for interrogation contain any element of cruelty or brutality. The report of the committee confirms this view. But it also brings out the difficulty of implementing the rules in detail in circumstances in which rigorous and intensive interrogation is vitally and urgently necessary.

"The Government have therefore decided that it would be right to make arrangements for examining and providing authoritative advice upon the procedures for the interrogation of persons suspected of involvement in a terrorist campaign, including their custody while subject to interrogation; and the application of these procedures.

"It is clear from the committee's report, and from personal observation by a large number of responsible

witnesses from all walks of life, that the security forces have discharged their onerous duties with the utmost restraint despite the provocations of which the press and other public media give us daily evidence.

"The Government do not regard the findings of the committee as in any way reflecting adversely on the responsibility and discipline with which the security forces in Northern Ireland are conducting their fight against a vicious and ruthless enemy."

Ill-treatment, yes—but not brutality

THE COMPTON Tribunal says in its report published yesterday that each of the 842 men arrested on August 9 was sent a letter asking if he wished to complain to it. There were few replies from those released and most refused to make complaints because of the decision to hold the hearings in private. Of the nine men who initially said they would make a formal complaint, only two pursued it. One of them appeared as a witness.

A written statement was received from 115 men held in Crumlin gaol saying that they had complaints but would not make them to the tribunal. On Maidstone the same point was made by 77 detainees, though two did say that they wished to complain. Subsequently they withdrew.

"This has not frustrated our inquiry, since material for our investigations has been made available to us in the form of allegations published in the press and transmitted to us from a number of sources. We have thought it proper to use as a starting point for our investigations such allegations as are identified with specific persons

arrested on August 9 and relate to their personal experiences. But the fact that complainants have not appeared personally before us has limited our ability to reach findings in cases of conflict of evidence."

In the end the total number of complainants whose allegations were investigated came to 40. They were: Brendan Anderson, Ellis Anderson, James Auld, Henry Bennett, Patrick Boyle, Michael Brady, Edward Campbell, Gerard Campbell, Joseph Clarke, Peter Collins, Thomas Conlon, Liam Cummings, Michael Donnelly, Sean Drumm, Michael Farrell, William Gilmore, Dermot Gourley, Kevin Hannaway, Michael Harvey, Joseph Hughes, Thomas Johnston, Eamon Kerr, Thomas Largey, Patrick McClean, Gerard McErlane, Francis McGuigan, Sean McKenna, Gerald McKerr, Patrick McNally, James Moore, James Mullin, Desmond O'Hagan, Felim O'Hagan, George O'Hara, Seamus O'Toole, Richard Rodgers, Patrick Shivers, Desmond Smith, Brian Turley, and John White.

Apart from the statements made by the detainees, the

inquiry relied on personal inspection of the various places where events took place; the operational orders, reports by officers, arrest files, and photographs of each person taken on admission; and oral evidence from 95 army witnesses, 26 policemen, 11 prison officers, seven army doctors, two civilian doctors, and one military and one civilian medical specialist. One policeman and 10 prison officers gave written evidence and one complainant gave oral evidence. Army and police were legally represented.

The report outlines the procedure for the arrests on August 9. The soldiers carrying them out were instructed to use the minimum force necessary to carry out their duties. Those arrested were taken first to a holding centre, where a uniform set of records was maintained. At Ballykinler and Magilligan each man was medically examined on arrival but this did not happen at Girdwood Park TA Centre in Belfast.

The tribunal notes that there was a last minute decision to hold the detainees

there instead of at Crumlin Road prison. "We have no doubt that some of the defects in the arrangements at Girdwood which we note later are to be attributed to this last minute change of plan."

After processing at the holding centre, the men were taken by helicopter from Ballykinler and Magilligan to the depot ship Maidstone and on foot from Girdwood to Crumlin Road, which is right next to it. A limited number were taken to another place (not specified in the report) for "interrogation in depth" before being taken to Crumlin Road five or six days later.

The report groups the complaints into various patterns and deals with them under the headings of:

- Interrogation in depth
- The helicopter incident at Girdwood
- The obstacle course at Girdwood
- The late releases from Girdwood on August 10
- The special exercises at Ballykinler.

There were complaints from 11 men under the first

heading. The report says that all of them were taken to the interrogation centre at 6.30 a.m. on August 11, were briefly returned to Crumlin Road that afternoon for detention and removal to the centre at 7 p.m., and were held there (except for one man, returned a day earlier) until noon on August 17, when they were taken back to detention at Crumlin Road.

At the request of the Government the report gives the notes on interrogation methods to be employed. The general rules specify the following safeguards:

- 1 Medical examination and record of weight of subject on admission and discharge
- 2 Subjects to be seen daily by a medical officer.
- 3 The following are prohibited:
 - (a) Violence to life and person, in particular mutilation, cruel treatment and torture;
 - (b) Outrages upon personal dignity, in particular humiliating and degrading treatment.
- 4 Subjects are to be treated

humanely but with strict discipline.

The rules follow the broad principles for the treatment of those arrested during civil disturbances laid down by Article 3 of the Geneva Convention.

Official evidence showed that interrogation could involve detainees standing with their arms against a wall "but not in a position of stress." This provided security for detainees and guards and assisted interrogation by imposing discipline. Prisoners might be hooded to prevent them being identified or identifying others. It also increased the sense of isolation which helped interrogation. They could be subjected to continuous noise which prevented communication or sleeping and also enhanced isolation. They might be kept on a bread and water diet as part of the general disciplinary atmosphere.

The evidence confirmed that this had happened to the men at the interrogation centre and that there was a general policy of depriving the men of sleep in the early days of the operation. The period the men stood at the wall varied between a minimum of nine hours and a maximum of 43, though not as a continuous period.

The period of standing was 4 to 6 hours at a time and at other times they were sitting against the wall. Medical records showed that all the men lost weight during their time at the centre. A number of the complainants made specific allegations of being beaten and of not being allowed to relieve themselves.

After examining detailed accounts from official witnesses and various documents the tribunal concluded:

The Wall Posture: "We find that the action taken to enforce this posture constituted physical ill-treatment" but it notes that one man who avoided the posture by repeatedly collapsing the guards.

Hooding: "The general allegations are substantiated and we consider that they constituted physical ill-treatment."

Noise: "We find that the men were subjected to continuous and monotonous noise of a volume calculated to isolate them from communication, and this we consider to be a form of physical ill-treatment."

Deprivation of Sleep: "We consider that this constituted physical ill-treatment."

Diet: "We find physical ill-treatment in the diet of one round of bread and one pint of water every six hours for men who were being exhausted by other methods at the same time. But in the light of the contemporary documentation we find it difficult to give credence to the far more serious allegation by some detainees that they were denied food and water for long periods, and think it was they who failed to take such food and drink as was offered to them."

The report makes no findings on the individual allegations of violence because of the conflict of evidence. "We note that there is no evidence at all of major trauma (either from medical reports or photographs) that might have been expected from some of the rough treatment complained of by individual detainees (e.g. being struck in the genitals, having hands against the wall, punched with fingers in the stomach)."

The report then goes on to comment that its findings are in terms of physical ill-treatment when it had been asked to investigate allegations of brutality. Where we have concluded that physical ill-treatment took place, we are not making a finding of brutality on the part of those who handled these complainants. We consider that brutality is an inhuman or savage form of cruelty, and that cruelty implies a disposition to inflict suffering, coupled with indifference to or pleasure in the victim's pain. We do not think that happened here.

Six men complained that they were forced to run over broken glass and rough stones to a helicopter at Girdwood, that they were menaced by police dogs, kicked into the machine and pushed out of it 15 seconds later. One man alleged that he was threatened with being thrown out. After they had emerged from the helicopter the men alleged that they were forced to crawl back to

the building and were kicked, struck, and abused.

The official evidence was that the incident was part of a deliberate deception to make prisoners believe that the men had been taken from Girdwood. The men were taken openly from the main building, put momentarily into the helicopter and then removed surreptitiously and returned while the helicopter took off apparently with a full load.

The official witnesses said that apart from a flowerbed the men walked on grass, that there were no dogs near enough to menace the men, and that the helicopter engine made so much noise that it would have been impossible to hear any abusive language even if it had been used, but it was not. An RAF crewman said that no detainees had been in the helicopter when it left the ground and no one had been in the machine with the men during their short stay other than the crew.

The tribunal inspected the site and found that the route



"We find that the men were subjected to continuous and monotonous noise..."

to the helicopter went over 10 yards of tarmac, a flower bed, and 30 yards of grass.

"The purpose of which they were held at Girdwood was that of identification and questioning to decide whether they should be released or lodged in detention. Their use as actors in the deception operation lay outside this purpose, and we think it was a questionable decision to use them."

"It is understandable that they should have been frightened by the unknown and should have thought, in the absence of any other reason, that the intention must be to victimise them by putting them through a meaningless exercise involving physical hurt or the threat of it. In fact they seem to have suffered no physical damage; but we think the physical experience they were forced to go through under these circumstances does constitute a measure of ill-treatment."

The complaint about the "obstacle course" at Girdwood came from 12 of the men who said that they were made to run over granite chips or hawthorn over tree stumps, sharp stones, broken glass, tacks, and garbage while being abused and struck with batons. One of the complainants, Mr. James Moore, gave evidence in person.

The security force witnesses said that the prisoners were moved from Girdwood to Crumlin Road prison through a specially-made hole in the prison wall. They were taken around the perimeter of the football pitch, escorted by military police and infantry and followed by a dog handler with his dog.

The direct route from the holding centre building to the hole passed over the granite chippings. Inside the prison they had been directed round the perimeter because it was less exposed to snipers and would not allow other prisoners to see the men. The detainees had no shoes because these had been put in property bags on their arrival at Girdwood.

The report says that, after inspection of the route, the tribunal considered that it would cause considerable discomfort to a barefoot man. "But on the evidence we see no reason to think this route was chosen, still less prepared, with the intention of causing physical discomfort or injury to the arrested persons who were made to go over it."

"It was thoughtless on the part of those who directed the movement on August 9 not to realise that the going was rough in places and that the men concerned might reasonably be allowed some form of footwear, as indeed was done for the batch of men who were moved on August 11. Our conclusion is that the men concerned in this episode may have suffered some measure of unintended hardship from the rough going. We are unable to reach a finding on the allegations of assault by batons and stamping on feet in the absence of evidence from the complainants."

Three men alleged that they were released from Girdwood at about 11 p.m. on August 10 with a large group of others in the middle of riot with bullets flying. Some had sheltered for the night in an entry near the prison in some of the nearby Imperial Hotel. Mr. Moore gave evidence on this incident, said that he had seen soldiers crouching outside looking for snipers. He went to a friend's house, then it was too dangerous to go to his own, and narrowly escaped being shot on the way.

A military police officer said that though firing can be heard in the area, rounds were entering a vicinity and there was rioting in the street. This was corroborated by various police witnesses. A register at the hotel did record any of the released men having stayed there on August 10.

"There is a conflict of evidence between the complainants and the army police witnesses and we make no finding, beyond giving attention to the fact that the entry in the Imperial Hotel register, which what it is worth, goes against the complainants' account and the evidence, independently given to us by military police and the fact about the absence of a gun battle at the gates of Girdwood (b) the fact the men were not made leave and that some stay."

The special exercises complaint came from five, who said that after arrival at Ballykinler they were forced to go through a series of physically tiring exercises on the floor of the army barracks. The men were made to lie on the floor so that they could not see and identify British men passing out and that they were exercises to avoid crime.

"We think it is plain these compulsory exercises must have caused hardship at least some of those were made to do especially those in physical condition and have noticed as a part of hardship that some men were woken up to do them in to secure uniformity of in the but."

"On the other hand, not regard the exercises 'cruel,' if the adjective that the exercises thought of and carried with a view to hurting degraded the men who were made to do them. We there was a lack of judgment, but not cruelty, brutality, and we think complainants may have suffered hardship but made no findings of del ill-treatment."

The tribunal examined cases of individual complaint in great detail. In 17 selects all or most charges and in another



"We find that the men were subjected to continuous and monotonous noise..."

it says that it cannot the conflict of evidence of the committee is those of Mr. Williams and Mr. James.

Mr. Gilmore was shot stomach at close range rubber bullet and subsequently bed an for a ruptured small intestine who fired mistook the arrest soldiers because of blurriness. It holds the morning did suffer ill but certainly not.

Mr. Moore, a member of the Defence Regiment arrested by mistake being accused of one of the soldiers in the round-up. His arm was when the troops the door of his this arm was quantity tied behind a soldier's hands but the ball soaked in blood arrived at Girdwood for medical attention not attended to. Four stitches the wound.

The tribunal favourable in as a witness he underwent degree of hardship was not treated.



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محکمان و مجرمین

WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

Voluntary social workers • About the house • Under-fives

The Government is reluctant to expand nursery education for the next five years. A petition to extend provision for under-fives was launched yesterday. Linda Christmas reports.

WEEK AFTER Mrs Thatcher, the Secretary of State for Education let it be known that State expansion of nursery education is unlikely for another year, the National Campaign for Nursery Education is organising its annual petition to make the Government aware of the strength of the opinion behind the demand for additional facilities for the seven out of 10 pre-school children who have no school or organised play group available to them.

OR TOO LONG the volunteer in social work has been regarded as a mere Lady Bountiful, beautifully dressed in twin set and pearls, gingerly administering advice to the poor at m'a length. The image is grossly unfair. Many volunteers are young, work very hard and are genuinely concerned with the individuals they are helping to help.

The status of volunteers is becoming increasingly recognised, and now they themselves have taken the next logical step: they are organising themselves as an Association of Volunteers in Social Work. Anyone who is a volunteer is eligible to join and although the association is so far London-based with only a hundred members, it is hoped that membership will spread rapidly over the country.

The association is the brainchild of secretary Mrs Pat Goldberg and body could look less like a Lady Bountiful. An energetic, attractive American in her thirties, she is married to an English businessman. She has four children aged from 10 to 16. For eight years now she has been doing part-time voluntary work in social fields.

Gradually I came to believe that I needed an organisation, says Mrs Goldberg. "The association's main aim is to provide an opportunity for us to meet each other and discuss our work, and also to put our members in touch with all the various training courses that exist for volunteers. We feel that we have worked too much in isolation from each other and that things where we could exchange ideas and experiences would be valuable."

The idea of an association originally came from a course for volunteers Mrs Goldberg attended last year at Polytechnic of North London. It was an enormous success. The association is in no way trying to usurp the status of the professional worker and Mrs Goldberg emphasises that a delicate relationship exists at present between the volunteer and the professional.

The role of the volunteer needs to be thought of, she says. "We are not going to replace the professional, we are trying to help them out. For instance, I do school care work and see families fairly intensively, once or twice a week. I am also potentially available for 250 children at the school. The professional social worker has a case load of about 100 and needs to be able to get round them all. We volunteer the listening ear, the link with the family."

There will never be enough social workers to go round all the families in London. That's why volunteers are so important. Goldberg has long been an

through the Urban Aid Programme. The existing programme will run until 1973 and the Campaign are seeking an assurance that it will be continued beyond that date and that the allocation of funds for nursery provision will be increased. The second plea is for "the removal of any administrative restrictions which prevent local education authorities from increasing nursery education, and to ensure that no new primary school is built without a nursery class." This is a reference to the famous Circular 8/60, which, in 1960, prohibited local education authorities from any general expansion of nursery facilities unless the majority of users were teachers' children, thus releasing their mothers for service in schools.

"The reason behind the ban then was the shortage of teachers and finance," Mrs E. M. Osborn, the Campaign's chairman, says. "But there is no acute shortage of teachers now and it is about time local authorities were free to go ahead with plans. Some are just longing to be given the chance."

"We would also like to be assured that when Mrs Thatcher is dealing with her current priority, modernising and replacing aged primary schools, nursery wings will be included."

The third demand is for the Government to make available from the National Exchequer sufficient money to finance an immediate and substantial advance in the provision of nursery education in all areas. The petition says that recent evidence, emphasising

the educational needs of young children and of the grave disadvantages if these needs cannot be met, together with the stresses of modern living conditions, make the demand for nursery education more urgent every year.

"It is too difficult to put a figure to the amount of money we need, but the present percentage of the educational bill spent on nursery schools has remained almost the same since 1944," says Mrs Osborn.

The campaign presented its first petition to Mr Edward Short in May, 1968. It contained more than 98,000 signatures, and was accompanied by the House of Commons by 1,500 protesters, causing Sir Edward Boyle, then Shadow Secretary for Education, to describe it as the most effective and

successful mass protest he had ever seen.

The first petition also asked for the withdrawal of Circular 8/60 and for more money. Some progress has since been made in areas of special social need by the Urban Aid Programme.

Fifty thousand copies of the new petition are being sent to organisations and individuals, and each is designed to hold 20 names. Anyone wishing to receive a copy should write to the Petition Secretary, National Campaign for Nursery Education, Anlaby Lodge, Teddington, Middlesex. Money is also needed. The Campaign is a voluntary body, working without paid staff and facing heavy costs in launching and carrying through the petition. Donations, made payable to the NCNE can be sent to the same address.

About the House by Diana Pollock

FOR ADDICTS to candlelight — and not just at Christmas time — everyone is getting into the act. Frank Throver, of Dartington Glass has designed a Candleholder-cum-vase (boxed with a candle) which holds flowers or fine grasses look much better than more luxurious buds — for whom it is a bit of a squish. There are two sizes, Sin, £1.85, and Sin, £1.55. From Heals and Selfridges in London, Pearson's of Nottingham, and James Rossiter, Broad Street, Bath or write to Dartington Glass Limited, 4 Portland Road, London W11 (01-727 6472) for nearest stockist. Price's new Belmont candle burners for 20 hours and they have a neat little wrought iron holder, like two small saucers joined at the bases, selling at 55p for the complete candle and holder — replacement candles at 45p a pair from departmental stores everywhere. For making rich and rare candles at home Search Press Limited, 85 Gloucester Road, London SW 7 have an excellent illustrated booklet in their Leisure Crafts series (some thirty other titles too). Candle Making costs 30p from crafts shops, book shops or direct from Search Press — which would save a deal of hunting.

Instant party

FOR AN INSTANT wine-and-cheese party Luis Gordon, the wine importer, has produced a package deal of three Bacchetta packs of wine, each the equivalent of six bottles, 11lb. of English cheeses from the St Ivet range, 45 nonreturnable (alias airline-type) plastic glasses (plastic in solid cardboard packages) are an extension of airline catering. It's from just such packs that the little glass of wine comes when one is airborne. Three Bacchetta can be chosen from a Lutomer Riesling (Yugoslavian), Richaumont Burgundy, and Anjou Red. Luis Gordon needs a fortnight's notice to get the whole party to one in time, and fresh. Write for application forms to 9 Upper Belgrave Street, London SW 1 (01-235 5191).

Creeping rugs

FIRESIDE RUGS, lying on carpets, creep quietly along all by themselves. The reason is that the carpet's pile lies in one direction and friction makes the rug move along in the direction of the pile. The solution is to put a smooth surface between rug and carpet. Copydex's Antikreep is a mat of synthetic foam (about 1in thick and measuring 27in by 50in) that does the no-creep job. It is trimmable to size and two mats, joined with Copydex adhesive on carpet seaming tape, would go under larger rugs. From Copydex, 1 Torquay Street, Harrow Road, London W 2, price 46p, including UK postage.

Freezers

FRUIT JUICE should, ideally, be drunk as soon as squeezed. If you already own a mixer with juicing attachments the Philips electrical Citrus Press is not for you. On a round, tubby base with a traditionally shaped lemon squeezer top it is made in orange or white plastic, has a pressure starter, and a non-drip lip. The crown of upright "teeth" round the top cone holds the plps and its capacity of 64 fluid ounces is enough to hold the juice of a grapefruit or two large oranges. Price £5.95 from most large electrical appliance dealers and department stores as well as Electricity Board showrooms.



Picture of Mrs Goldberg by PETER JONES

Organising the volunteers

BY ROSEMARY WITTMAN

Innovator in the field of social work and her activities could almost provide a blueprint for anyone interested in the same work. She came to London with her husband after their first child was born in the States. When her second child was two, she started running a small playgroup in the block of flats where she lived. Then she got someone to look after her children one morning a week and went to her local hospital and proposed that she should start a playgroup in the children's wards.

"I did it for seven months and gradually the staff realised I was valuable. Then a local newspaper wrote it up and I appealed for volunteers to help me run it every day of the week. It worked, and the playgroup has now been running successfully for eight years. The Save the Children Fund has put a paid lady in there now too."

Between her second and third children there was a five-year gap and Mrs Goldberg went to a Citizen's Advice

Bureau training course, once a week for eight weeks. "I recommend it to anyone who wants to know how the social services work in this country." Then for two years she worked at the CAB behind a desk giving advice on how to use the social services available. She went on with the work until her third child was a year old. "By then I wanted to get out from behind my desk and get more involved. I was so struck by the way people just couldn't cope in the so-called Welfare State."

In September, 1967, she answered an advertisement for a volunteer to do school care work for the ILA, and was immediately attached to a local primary school. She and another volunteer split the work between them, doing home visits and medicals respectively.

The problem she has to deal with very enormously. There is the case of a battered child. The father ran off when the mother was pregnant with her

second baby and the mother now takes it out on the child. The child was so severely beaten that he was sent away to a boarding school. The mother is badly depressed. "I am the only one who can get into the house," says Mrs Goldberg. Currently attempts are being made to persuade the mother to undergo psychiatric treatment.

Another family lives in very poor housing conditions, a damp, one-room basement flat. There are five children and both the mother and father are frequently absent.

The children are taken care of by a capable eldest son. Mrs Goldberg keeps an eye on the children and sees they are being provided with enough food.

"You're watching all the time to see if the child is at risk. But the emphasis now is to try to keep the children in the home at all costs, not to take them into care," she says. "I see my most needy families quite frequently and I think just being able to talk to me for half an hour makes the parents feel



Picture of Llanfyllid Quarry at Blaenau Ffestiniog by DON McVIE

ter: cause and effect on the slate



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JILL TWEEDIE ("Pass It on," October 25) urges support for the Friends of the Earth. In their campaign against non-returnable bottles, products made from endangered animal species, and other such iniquities one can wish them unqualified success. "Wishes are cheap, what holds back the money?" you say. Well, the assumption that Rio Tinto-Zinc's proposal to prospect for copper in Coed-y-Brenin and, if it exists in workable deposits, to mine it is something to be fought tooth-and-nail.

This assumption, one supported by the Guardian—I am thinking of Jacky Gillott's article "The Era of Greed" (September 2) and another piece previewing the debate convened by the Ramblers' Association at Capel Curig—has never, to my knowledge, been subjected to rational argument. One may, perhaps, hope for some guidance here from the Zuckerman Commission, appointed to examine the issue.

Meanwhile, no one knows what the full effects of such a mining project will be and no one has reviewed adequately the measures which a corporation of this kind and size can be made to take to minimise the effect

of its operations on the environment, both during and after working has ceased.

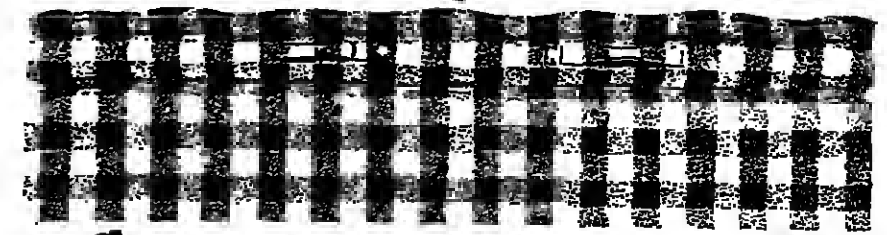
The mountains of the Snowdonia National Park are not unspoiled, virgin territory to miners. Just south of the area Rio Tinto-Zinc expresses interest in lies the Dolgellau Gold Belt, extensively mined during the last century. Other areas within the park and on its perimeter are pock-marked with a score or more of abandoned lead mines and lividly scarred by huge slate quarries, which employed about 15,000 people in 1900. Now actively preserved for their industrial archaeological value, these old mines and quarries are accepted as a part of the surroundings. Our twin values are self-deceptive in this respect, for the truth is that the thoughtless speculation of the past would not be countenanced today.

It is time to answer the argument linking development and despoliation in a cause and effect relationship. Or are we to accept two sets of values: one for the employed, migrant tourist and recreation-seeker; the other for the resident—his surroundings conserved absolutely, his unemployment preserved infinitely?

Nell Thomson.

Pen Llan Isa,
Cyffylliog, Ruthin,
Denbighshire.

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HEAL'S HAND-MADE BEDS

ANSELM KRISTLEIN's number is due to come up. Next time he breaks surface he's in for a rough ride and cold comfort, culminating in a willing death under Alpine snow, à la Gerald Crichton. To an English reader this news will scarcely call for crying in one's pillow; to a German, it means he can wave farewell to a bestselling anti-hero, an educated literary hustler who screws words and women for fuller meanings, and falls in Anglo-Saxon terms somewhere between Humbert Humbert, Sebastian Balke Dangelbier, and Frank Harris. Anselm Kristlein's final book is being written into the final episode of a trilogy whose first two volumes sold more than 150,000 copies in West Germany—a payoff which author Martin Walser refuses to accept as big-time because it was achieved over several years, though he will confess that the 100,000 sales on his first novel, and 70,000 of a 900 page, experimental second novel, "Halbzeit," more or less oblige him to give up amateur status.

"Halbzeit" is too big a gamble for any British publisher to hazard, but Calder and Boyars are risking a toe in the water this week with "The Unicorn," the second volume of Walser's trilogy, for which Barrie Ellis-Jones produced an acceptable translation after a dozen other candidates failed. The unicorn of the title turns out to be a metaphor for the academic Anselm Kristlein's other self, his genius diabolique, given full flesh in the form of a priapism which twangs unerringly into being when our hero is faced with true love.

The story is the very stuff of lewd boys' dreams: a utopian commission to write a book about love, with a proviso that nothing so drab as fiction be included. Anselm humps his unicorn through polite German society, pausing only to point it in the direction of appropriate field work, and to remark at any number of poetic images one is liable to find in the course of his thesis. He finds, for example, that a pair of nipples "look like two melancholy little clowns, up to their necks in blood."

When "Das Einhorn" was first published in 1966, some critics thought they had sighted the first German Joyce of the season. Anselm's commission had prompted a catalogue of the ways in which a gal enunciated an orgasmic "Yes-ob-yees," which made Molly Bloom sound like a bashful scholar. And there were passages like:

"And all round you've got flesh faces, mouthstuaries, playlimbs, butter bights, rubbesses, carassities, blests for blissing, long currendules to pendel with, mossmeads, blamping bouches for blittinging, slittery slopslops for all sorts of liekluek and thumsmuch..." And so on.

But, says Walser, Joyce was no influence. Any writer might make his personal vocabulary of compounds; Sterne, for example, had done so in "Tristram Shandy." In fact, "The Unicorn" was an experiment, like all of his fiction. The experiment was to discover if it were possible to recall, precisely, the nature of an elusive emotion like love. It was a failed experiment (cavalier confession on the eve of British publication). In the event, it turned out to be a "good-bye-to-Froust" book—an experience which showed that writing consisted of a great deal more than painterly interiors produced at a whiff of old madeleine cake. Which amounted to a large admission for a man who between 1959 and 1968 read and studied "La Recherche" in its entirety, twice.

Walser's other influences were



picture of Martin Walser by Don Morley

Critics thought they had sighted the first German Joyce of the season. There were passages like, 'And allround you've got flesh-faces, mouthstuaries... blamping bouches for blittinging, slittery slopslops for all sorts of liekluek and thumsmuch...'

Portrait of an artist

John Hall meets Martin Walser, best-selling West German writer, whose first novel in translation is published here tomorrow

Kafka, Brecht (he is in fact best known in this country for political dramas like "The Rabbit Race," "The Detour," and "The Black Swan"), and an early acquaintance with the crushing effects of day-to-day economic struggles. The son of a small innkeeper at Wasserburg on Lake Konstanz, the young Walser was sent daily to count the customers in every other biograph in his village. There were only a certain number of tourists, and it was considered important to know exactly one's share of the market. The Walser's did disastrously. The misery of the experience taught Walser to hate competition even at the simplest level.

After the war, Walser left school

and worked as a radio reporter in Stuttgart, while producing in his spare time a thesis on Kafka. He started writing fiction in 1948, and five years later joined Gruppe 47—a gang of intellectuals whose politics were anti-fascist, and whose aesthetic called for a stripping bare, or *Kohlschlag*. Gruppe 47 didn't like Walser's Kafkaesque idiom, and he retained membership only because of a strenuous defence by Wolfgang Hildesheimer and Hans Werner Henze. Two years later, he won the Gruppe's annual prize, and published a collection of stories, "An Aeroplane Over the House." Since then he has won virtually every major native literature prize, and at bookfair time women scream after him in the

street, perhaps because to outward appearances he is the Cary Grant of German letters. In England he is known by plays which have been performed at the Edinburgh Festival, at the Open Space and on radio, and by his first novel, "Marriage in Phillipsburg" (1957), for which, in the English version, he has no great fondness.

Anselm Kristlein first showed up in 1958, and is described by Walser as his "most intimate contrary and playmate," an alter ego who has grown out of the role of a repository for the writer's experiences into a character who explores his own possibilities, and through whom Walser vicariously lives fast and loose, while shackled to a typewriter. "He is not my shadow; I

am his," he says. "While he makes adventures and loves, I work in a modest room which is warm in winter and not too hot in summer." Kristlein is also a deliberate antithesis of the ideal Wilhelm Meister figure, forever on a moving staircase to higher things. Our man shows no development, and neither does the story; its concern is with a state of consciousness and a state of society, insofar as they form the substance of an experiment to conjure an exact emotion.

A more overtly political undertow may be expected in the next Kristlein novel, which will take the form of an experiment to demonstrate the pernicious effects on man of economic dependence. I think it's fair to say the Walser sees economic struggles and competition, petty and large-scale, as the root of all evil. He talks like a Marxist, although he's not a party member, and he would like to see in West Germany a Communist party really nourished by local traditions, local experience, and local needs. He admired the federalism of Lenin and Khrushchev, and once demonstrated the value of local traditions by attempting to deliver, in alleanisch dialect, a speech made by Kissinger in High German. It was impossible because certain half-truths, double meanings and "lying vagueness" did not have alleanisch equivalents.

He considers the writer to have a distinct, if somewhat menial role in the class structure. Delivering a paper in London last week, he defined writers as "leisure-time organisers in late capitalist societies." Their function was to "make available products with which others, almost always people dependent on wages, while away their free time." He says that the writer has a privileged position; he is non-productive in a utilitarian sense, and society is right, traditionally, not to take seriously what he writes; what he actually does is a different matter. Holderlin and not Marx is the model for this dictum; apparently, he persistently used adjectives deriving from the root "licht" when referring to writing, while acting was described in terms of "heavy" or "grave" rooted adjectives.

Walser's personal heavy work has included the founding of a Vietnam information bureau to offset the pro-American line of the German national press, and the carving out of a union role for German writers. After negotiating for two years with the printers' union, Walser looks like taking into that union the Verband Deutscher Schriftsteller, a national association of regional writers' guilds. He sees writers and workers changing each other's attitudes; and he sees writers practising their craft in schools and training colleges; union writers on rota, spending time in school, in television, in newspapers as well as in isolation. The division between creators and non-creators is a bourgeois distinction which, in reality, does not exist, he says.

Finally, he plans to have artists, actors, musicians and architects joining the union, with the overall aim of producing under one roof the workers' television station, printing house and newspaper. The notion of a union of creative artists is nothing new, especially in Germany, the idea of intellectuals and a craft trade union entering into final negotiations for amalgamation sounds like a step in the direction of a Maoist utopia.

"The Unicorn" published tomorrow by Calder and Boyars (£2).

KEITH DEWHURST

Local commercial radio will not be like BBC local radio, in which a lot of little stations originate their own material. It will be a network system with occasional local output slots, and everyone connected with it knows this to be the case

MR CHRISTOPHER CHATAWAY sound Broadcasting Bill authorises the first four local commercial radio stations under the control of the Independent Broadcasting Authority, and Mr Chataway was careful to admit to Parliament that the Bill does not attempt to bind authority on such matters as the number of minutes of advertising he allowed per hour.

The Shadow Minister of Posts, Ivor Richard, rose nobly to this admission and went very much further at the same time. The bill is "a discreet legal framework for a public authority without telling the House Commons how these matters are to be decided." There is no provision for the compulsory submission schedules to the IBA, and nothing prevent monopoly ownership stations.

Starn stuff. The traditional spokenness of Commons deb Boloney. It is a tactical success for Chataway because his words are at the powers of the IBA has very no distracted attention from the area which the nature of local radio actual social and artistic significance.

The real question, and the one which both Mr Chataway and shadowy moters like Hughie Green studio ignore, is whether local radio can be a good thing and still be local and anything like the terms in which was first proposed in debate. In words, local commercial radio will be like BBC local radio, in which a lot of little stations originate their material. Local commercial radio will be a network system with occasional local output slots, and everyone connected with it knows this to be the case.

To understand this better let us at BBC local radio, which is, of course, a serious failure. Only one of stations has an audience that top 2 per cent of potential that the research system regards as the practical accountable figure. exception is Radio Merseyside, a think that it is explained by the that hitherto regional radio and has been based on Manchester Leeds, and has favoured those tip the expense of Liverpool, which probably more regionally-minded either.

There was a genuine news va on Merseyside, and although one d it there may be others. But Mr Chataway says that there are audiences to be won "one feels it is talking about more than the graphical chances that left a gre: like Liverpool without a studio of a proper national newspaper off

One feels that he is talking new tastes: about new dem about new standards of what is a able as entertainment, and ab interest in local radio above beyond that gratified by existing papers and regional radio and T

In his remarks about the net competition Mr Chataway mal deliberate comparison with the cr of ITV in the late 1950s. The indeed a regrouping of taste audiences and a vital part of it willingness of millions of people or put TV audience levels. But TV had to offer and they have the hardware.

So far the public have not et comparable willingness to buy t VHF radios on which the local s can be heard. If there is investr entertainment hardware it is in TV, stereo and cassettes. It de seem a sure social comment inside all the pace and the rampaging. This vain, shallow, greedy bourgeois society, you could say—if you could between the pain and the laughter. Gellot's production did not outline the late nineteenth century Frenchmen and women quite strongly enough or put them sufficiently sharply into their own time to make that kind of recognition easy, although Annena Stubb's plush Victorian milieu did its obtrusive best to help. Next week the production moves to Swansea for a further season at the Grand.

The public debate has been local radio because the cost pressure group has seen that most economical way of exploit VHF wavelengths. National c on these wavelengths would powered by the sale of the capital, onlay commercial VHF would have to struggle to its costs.

In other words the commercial which has railroaded both t and two governments knows v that the new audience" con with. What the lobby want Radio 1 audience, the housew listen to Jimmy Young, which they tried to take that chan from the BBC.

Sheer public pressure for minister to deny them this and they must do now is attract the audience to local commercial. If these stations are to be pr existing local audience levels t be run more cheaply than t stations. If they are to mak buy VHF sets they must pres popular nationally-known taler

But small stations geared operating costs cannot nationally-known disc jockey sonality programme talent. answer to the problems of popular appeal is the sam of programmes and sh costs: a network system like ITV, and like ITV, hoping for rather than local advertising.

What should be discussed is or not we want the VHF s for public programmes and if grammes aimed at what audiences? If we do not war for this out of public money s wavelengths be released to co interests or reserved? If the will get managing an ensemble which must be admired all the more in the light of the fact that the tenor was a deputy, a good one—Nigel Rogers instead of the indisposed Maurice Arthur.

Some of these notices appeared in yesterday's later editions.

YOUNG VIC

Michael Billington

Cato Street

ROBERT SHAW'S "Cato Street" is the kind of historical drama that rarely exists in Britain: one that concentrates not on the governors but the governed. Siney, unsentimental and direct, it describes the 1830 conspiracy to assassinate the whole Cabinet from the point of view of the working-class revolutionaries without in any way idealising them, yet in the last resort its failure to relate the conspiracy to the complete historical context robs an exciting narrative of a certain resonance.

Shaw's prime virtue is that he makes clear the combination of social victimisation and muddled thinking that gave rise to the conspiracy in the first place. He starts with the Peterloo massacre (effectively staged as a series of frozen tableaux, each like a Géricault canvas) and goes on to the ferocious debates between militants and moderates that ensued in informed attics; Cobden and his followers argue for the reform of parliamentary institutions while Susan Thistlewood, self-appointed leader of the Cato Street gang, passionately maintains there is no way to reform oppression. Shaw skillfully keeps the balance between the two sides; all in the social background through such vivid details as the description of mother and her newborn baby sleeping on the floor of Newgate prison; and brings out the doomed, overhasty quality of the conspiracy itself.

My reservations are twofold. First I think he puts too much stress on the element of detective-story suspense and the revelation of the group's government informer. Secondly, by isolating the conspiracy and not making clear its long term historical consequences he makes it seem like a unique aberration in English working-

class history: in fact it aided the government in the short-term but in the long-term helped the whole tide of proletarian protest. However the final scene, utilising the speeches made by the historical characters at their trial and culminating in a gruesomely accurate execution, has a dramatic intensity and suppressed indignation that finally gives the play a much-needed tragic dimension.

The present production has its moments of clumsiness (the crucial reading out of the Six Acts for instance is obscured by a good deal of furniture moving) and hasn't yet found its proper rhythm. But it handles the set-pieces admirably and contains a fine performance from Vanessa Redgrave as the attenuated, wild-eyed, over-emotional heroine, her slender frame constantly shaken by overbearing men. Good support also from Bob Hoskins as a chauvinistic stouthearted revolutionary.

PALLADIUM

Michael White

Royal Variety

SAY WHAT YOU like about the Royal Variety Performance, and some of us sometimes do, the formula is a winner anyway. The crowds outside, the 2,300 well-heeled customers paying up to £20 a head inside, and the TV cameras recording it all for Sunday night. Show business baring its heart of gold in its own embarrassing way and making a huge killing for charity.

I hadn't seen it for years. Never mind, a few minutes of Bruce Forsyth's line of patter and you've never been away. Plenty of new faces this year, even if the acts—club comedy, acrobatics, dancers and safe pop groups and so on—are the same. Dailey and Wayne, the old Frankie Vaughan "Gimme the Moonlight" impressions but sharp with it. Norman Collier, old gags not so good. Is Bruce camping it

review



Shirley Bassey at the Palladium

up more these days? Yes, but he's a grand trouper, warms the audience up a treat and he's well enough in to make those sly ("there's a horse double parked outside") jokes about You-Know-Who and family in the Royal box. Lovelace Watkins doesn't really get time to warm up. Not his sort of show. Pity. Hughie Green's 11-year-old "Opportunity Knocks" protégé is patronised as children always are but the Little Angels of Korea dancers touch the audience on a soft spot. The Little Angels' delightful performance is hard to beat and things go a little flat after the interval. Sasha Distel gives a pleasant but unmemorable contribution (big applause for his violinist, Stéphane Grappelli) and Tommy Cooper—an old face with a promising new "juggling" act—makes a surprisingly brief appearance. But by now everyone is waiting for Shirley Bassey. She doesn't let them down. Four or five numbers from the Bassey repertoire, instantly recognised and loved. A star performance. It clinches the wavering verdict after two and a half hours. A better-than-usual show.

scientists frivolously suggest about cave paintings, it is "just for fun"? I think we can dismiss the last as improbable.

It will be at once obvious to any latter day scientist that the high priest or possibly fertility symbol of our time is Robert Robinson, the BBC's universal chairman, who is put into the world to make the rest of us feel inadequate. Wide swags and witty early in the morning and exercising whip cracking control over teams of families and celebrities late at night. The full significance of the panel game in twentieth-century civilisation may well give future scientists furiously to think. I was unable to think too much about it myself as I tend to leap up and answer the door whenever the contestants ring their bell. But in the intervals of rushing in and out of the room during Ask The Family, I gathered that the flamingo quacked like a duck. A piece of information I might never have happened on left to myself.

WELSH THEATRE

Beata Lipman

A Pig in a Poke

THERE WERE MOMENTS in Michael and Diana Gellot's new translation of Feydeau's "A Pig in a Poke" when it seemed as if the Welsh Theatre Company's fairly consistent run of had luck with major productions in the past three years had come to an end. In the main those moments belonged to Murray Melvin. Sensitive in "A Taste of Honey," ironic in "Oh, What a Lovely War!" he now establishes a firm hegemony of farce as well. If

TELEVISION

Nancy Banks-Smith

Horizon

HORIZON considered the stone age life style with particular reference to The Men Who Painted Caves. And it occurred to me to wonder what scientists in AD3000 would make of a typical night's television, our own form of cave painting. Is it hunting magic? Or a fertility rite? Or, as some

WIGMORE HALL

Philip Hope-Wallace

Liebeslieder

BRAHMS'S Liebeslieder Waltzes have a dash and a lilt which the modern swingers have not been able to eclipse and they make a good choice to end a trio of concerts by the David Ensemble trained by Warren Wilson which, as the previous year, has been giving London a taste of some of the vocal and instrumental music of the last century which is apt to be overlooked. In a hall the size of the Wigmore, quite well filled and exhaling a pictorial nostalgia perfectly suitable for Brahms, the programme opened with the eight Vocal Quartets which somehow get less than their share of attention, though "Der Abend" is the equal of many a soulful solo masterpiece and "Weit und breit" has an eagerness of the special Brahmsian kind which, in a song like "Mein Lieb ist grün," can be relied on to set the audience clapping.

Here the eight pieces were listened to in severe silence which may have had rather a dispiriting effect on the singers, though by half way through the group they were singing out well, pretty good if not quite virtuosos in getting the elusive rhythms of Brahms and in managing an ensemble which must be admired all the more in the light of the fact that the tenor was a deputy, a good one—Nigel Rogers instead of the indisposed Maurice Arthur.

Some of these notices appeared in yesterday's later editions.

15th LONDON FILM FESTIVAL NATIONAL FILM THEATRE, SOUTH BANK, S.E.1.

Tickets available for Ray's The Adversary (Nov. 18/21, Oshima's The Ceremony (Nov. 18/20), Kaylor's Roller Derby (Nov. 24), Gomez's The Days of Water (Nov. 24/28), Schlöndorff's The Sudden Fortune of the Poor People of Kombach (Nov. 23/28), Zanussi's Family Life (Nov. 27/ Dec. 11. Open To The Public.

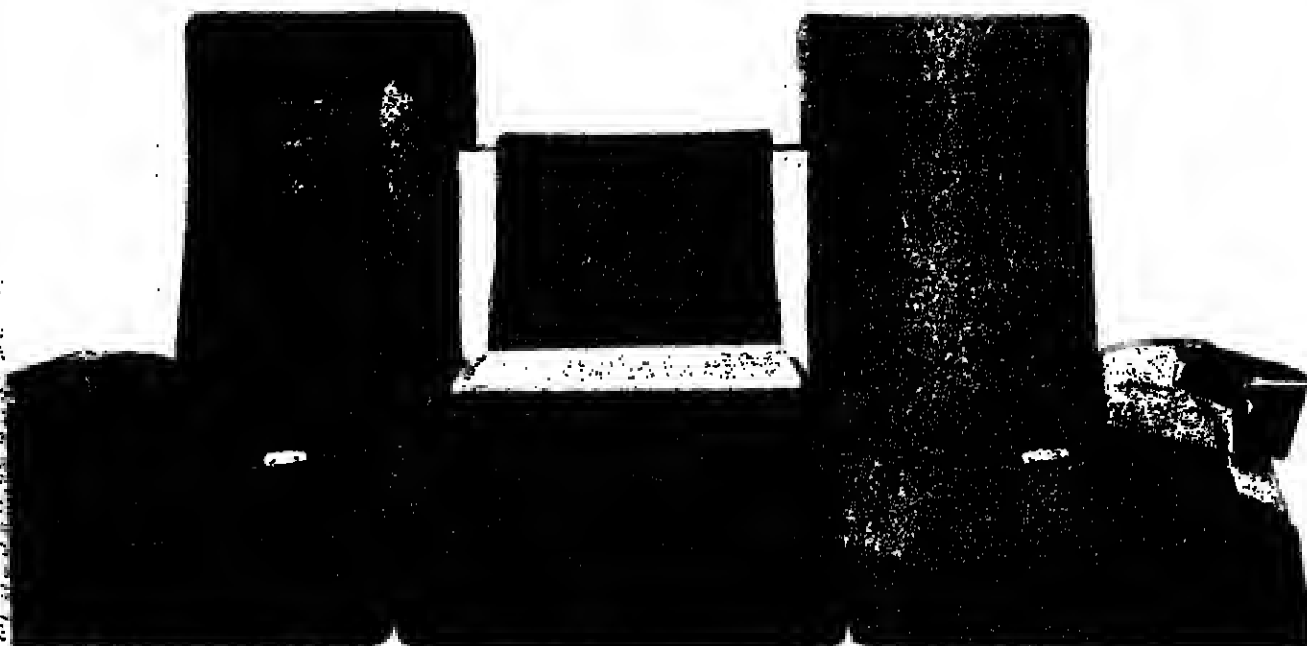
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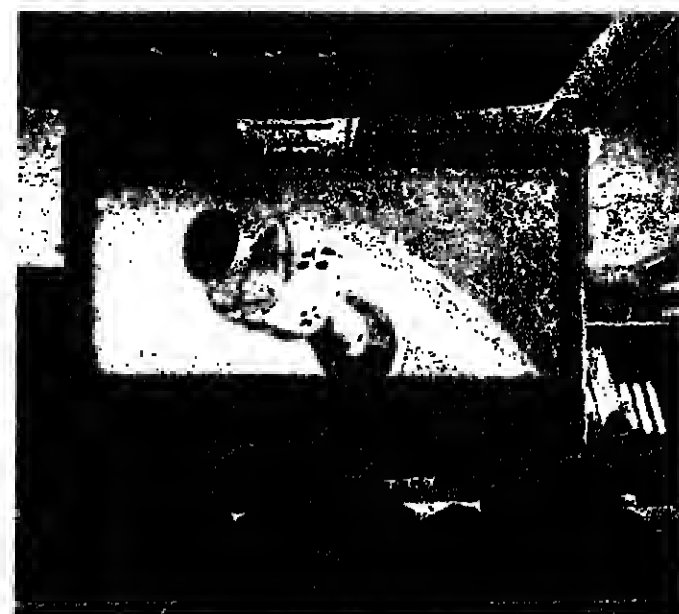
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The Ground Ambassador.
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to phoning your office.



Choice of films.
TWA offers you a choice of films (one for adults,
one for everybody)*.
Most airlines still show one, or none.



Choice of three to five meals.
TWA offers you a choice of three meals in
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**NO SMOKING
FRONT ROW THRU 17**

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We've torn out our old over-stuffed seats
for these new over-stuffed seats.



New uniforms for hostesses.
We've given our girls a choice of three
uniforms (including hot pants) designed
by Valentino. It helps.



Downstairs Lounge.

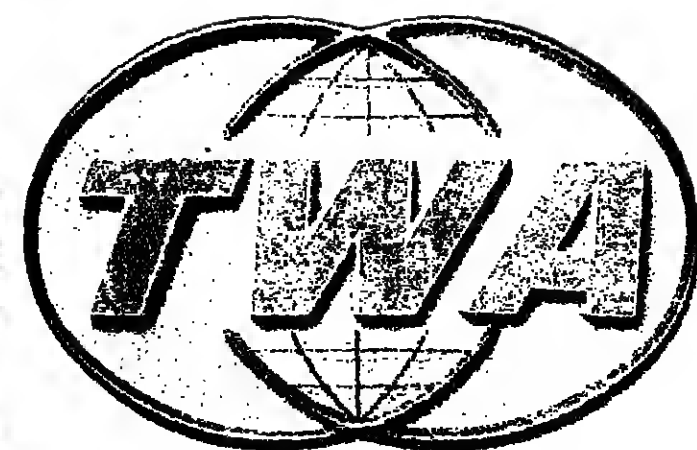
Two lounges in first class.
On 747's, first class passengers now have a choice of lounges.
All other airlines have one.



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Steam age saga

BY JOHN O'CALLAGHAN

IT IS NOW 128 years since the Great Britain was launched. Designed by Brunel and William Paterson, a Bristol shipwright, the ship was the overture to Britain's supremacy in merchant ships. Made of iron and driven by propeller she marked the end of the dominance of American wooden clippers. Now the ship is back in the Bristol dock originally built for her construction. But her future is uncertain because Bristol corporation will not allocate money for restoration, and will not guarantee that the ship can stay in the dock where she was made.



The Great Britain at Durdham — from a painting in the Science Museum

THIS PAINTING records the grounding of the Great Britain on the coast of Co Down in thick weather on September 22, 1846. Captain James Hosken said after the grounding of the Great Britain: "I take the whole blame, if there be any, to myself for it is I alone who had anything to do with the navigation of the ship."

He preferred to go to America round the north of Ireland because the distance was shorter, the tides more favourable, the route less congested. Through "very thick" weather he spotted a revolving light and assumed it to be on the Cape of Good Hope. It was actually the light on St John's point on the eastern extremity of Dundrum Bay, and continuing to steer NW by N made the grounding inevitable. Capt Hosken said the St John's light was not marked on his new chart.

But Mr J. P. Younghusband, a Liverpool underwriter, found on his exactly similar chart "the light on St

John's point is correctly and particularly laid down. . . I hope the chart used on board the Great Britain will be sent to Liverpool." If it was the discrepancy is not resolved in any records. Capt Hosken went into voluntary exile as harbour master, postmaster, and chief magistrate on the newly acquired island of Lahuan, near Borneo.

The incident bankrupted the Great Western Steamship Company but proved the safety of iron ships — no lives were lost. Getting the vessel off again was difficult and took almost a year. Brunel was inundated with ideas from Victorian do-it-yourself buffs for refloating the ship. He rejected them, but the owners hired a couple of neurotic Scots salvage experts, Bremner father and son, who festooned the Great Britain with self-acting gimmicks. The Scots upset the English craftsmen, and the Irish — this was mid-famine — hoped the job would go on forever. The management of this

volatile mixture was left to Captain Christopher Claxton, former managing director of the GWSSCo. His tact and Christian forbearance are an example to many modern managements, and make him a minor Victorian hero. It is no surprise that his descendant is now Bishop of Blackburn.

July 1847 arrived and there were only two original crew members left and Captain Claxton feared the Bristol carpenters would strike or would have to be sacked for "insolence to Mr Bremner." Bremner himself is reported "almost worn out with anxiety . . . his estimate (£460 0s 10d) . . . will be quadrupled and I see it wears him as much as the carpenters and the labourers annoy him." The work went ahead somehow. Screw jacks were applied at the bow of the Great Britain working on her anchor holes. Amidships at low tide rows of levers stuck out like oars from a Roman galley; these were ful-

crumed on deep-sunk piles to purchase on the ship's bottom through heavy weights — a sand filled lifeboat on one side — placed on the lever eods.

Brunel was not impressed: "I do and have all along," he wrote on July 7, "felt very anxious about old Bremner's proceedings. The Great Britain is bigger than anything he has had to deal with, and I fear that until he has positively felt the weight, his mind is not one capable of feeling by figures. All that you describe of his levers appears to me at this distance childish. Like driving in a tenpenny nail with spoo yarn. I shall rely most upon you getting the vessel light."

Making the Great Britain watertight was the solution Captain Claxton had most faith in. He wrote of John Crew, the foreman boilermaker: "Nothing can be conceived more trying than the way he has been obliged to manage. His head, and the head of his helpers, on one side,

down close to the water, the sides of their faces sometimes in it, as they lay on their sides they can each use only one arm, and with that they grope for holes or slits under water and through the sand, judge the dimensions, prepare a plate for the next tide with a loog bolt in the middle with outs and screws slip it through, then heave it up. Of course, the failures are frequent and the draw up the health greatly for the stuff at the bottom is most foul. But he perseveres and in most cases his determination and indomitable courage is repaid by success. I do not permit the Bremners in the slightest degree to interfere with him, or trouble him."

Men were employed to dig a gully from the vessel's stern out to deep water. Captain Claxton found that just under the ship's stern the channel got on deeper in spite of the many men working — investigation showed it to be "solid" rock which prevented her moving more

than five feet on the last trial . . . which the Irish looked to as a certain means of preventing the repeal of a union by which they had so greatly profited."

This last hurdle as quickly cleared as it had suddenly appeared. Captain Claxton was able to write on August 27, "Huzza, huzza — you know what that means." With the help of 20 coastguard men manning the pumps the Great Britain had floated out on a 15ft 8in tide. "She rose easily, therefore, over the rock . . . but . . . was clear of it by only five inches which shows how near a squeak we had."

In all, the lifting efforts raised the Great Britain 8ft 7in, credit for which Captain Claxton distributed to Brunel for 4ft 6in, and to the Bremners' contrivances 4ft 1in.

Extracts taken from *The Saga of the SS Great Britain* by John O'Callaghan, published this week by Rupert Hart-Davis at £2.60.

The password is Gordon's

THE SHAPE OF DRINKS TO COME

At Christmas, wise men make a gift of gold.

PACKETS CARRY A GOVERNMENT HEALTH WARNING

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Film institute projects a future

MORE beset by problems of identity than if it had been taken to producing screenplays by Pirandello, the British Film Institute went in for some public self-analysis yesterday. It issued a series of signposts to its future—called by the governors a policy report.

It pointed to an archive where students could dial a film and watch it; to one comprehensive building in London instead of the present four around Soho and Waterloo; and to increased attendance at the National Film Theatre, the South Bank. The governors' utopia has no time-scale.

It might be 10 years before the Institute was housed all in one building, said the chairman of the governors, Mr Denis Forman, with luck it would not be the 62 years it had taken to establish the National Theatre. The first step would be the setting up

of an expert committee, probably next year.

The BFI has under its Government subsidised wing (£750,000 a year), the National Film Theatre, its archive in Buckinghamshire where only 17 per cent of its stock is available for showing, a tiny theatre in Great Russell Street, and the staff dispersed in different offices. This situation—an historical accident—has made it a sitting target for critics, and made the going easier for those who challenge its whole role as a broadly educative body responsible for collating old films and promoting the cinema as a popular art.

A year ago general criticisms exploded into allegations of complacency, the resignation of many staff members, and a call by two directors, Mr Karel Reisz and Mr Lindsay Anderson, for an outside inquiry. The governors rejected these demands and

Mr Anderson and Mr Reisz resigned.

The argument has simmered on. There are those who cherish the BFI as the instigator of such successful PR delights as the John Player lectures in which Mr David Niven is likely to rattle engagingly on about how he once (or perhaps twice) got tight with Mr Errol Flynn. There are also those who see the BFI as a sort of street commune of the film world, which should form a nationalised film production and exhibition organisation and single-handedly demolish Western capitalism.

The policy statement is a definite intention and now the political militants have been given the brush-off. A conflict of views is a good thing, say the governors, but the Institute must not be "deluded" by the belief that it has a duty to form a "film culture" of its own.

"This would seem to carry overtones of the totalitarian approach." Radical opinions must be heard and conventional views must not be defended as Holy Writ. Mr Forman said the Institute was not prepared to be a stalking horse for nationalisation.

What, then, is the Institute prepared to be? For a start, a patron of supported cinemas which adopt the BFI's screening policies. There are now over 40 of these. The theatres not directly operated by the Institute are "less costly." Accordingly, the policy will be that financial and administrative responsibilities are to be gradually assumed by local organisers. The practicability of film theatres associated with universities and municipal authorities will be examined.

More priority will be given to serving private viewers. A pilot project for viewing clubs at the library in Buckingham-

shire and in London is in progress. Facilities for viewing will be extended. There will also be renewed pressure for a system whereby a copy of all or most films made is available to the BFI.

There may also be a change of emphasis in the sort of film production the BFI finances. Grants to untried film makers will continue, but the board will recognise that some professionals may have talents beyond those they have had the opportunity to deploy. The safe professionals will not be entirely pushed out.

"This is a policy document not a public relations document of a defence," said Mr Forman. "This is the Queen's Speech, not an election manifesto." It will be interesting to see how many cases of lese majeste there are in the next 12 months.

Dennis Barker

Dispute over rights to new Russian novel

The London book publishers Bodley Head had been party to an illegal act by acquiring the English rights to Alexander Solzhenitsyn's latest novel "August Fourteen," it was claimed in the High Court yesterday.

The claim was made by Mr G. W. Cheyne, counsel for Mr Alex Flegon. Bodley Head, which has agreed not to publish its English translation of the book until August, is seeking to stop Mr Flegon—trading as Flegon Press—issuing his own translation next month.

Bodley Head alleges that Mr Flegon has also offered serial rights to the "Observer" and the paperback rights to Penguin Books, to which Bodley Head had already agreed to sell its rights. Mr Mervyn Davies, QC, for Bodley Head, said its rights would be "gravely depreciated" if Mr Flegon were allowed to publish.

Mr Cheyne said that Mr Solzhenitsyn, as a Soviet citizen, could not authorise the publication of his work abroad or export the text except through the appropriate Soviet trade monopoly.

Mr Cheyne contended that there could be no copyright in Russia was not a member of any international copyright convention. Russia had been a State recognised by Britain for 50 years, with whom they were in friendly diplomatic relations. The Russian system did not permit private individuals to sell their works abroad in the West and it would be strange if what was done illegally gave a person more rights than if it were done legally. He claimed that Bodley Head was asking the court to countenance an illegal transaction, and one which was contrary to international comity. The hearing continues today.

Police 'unsuitable'

Plaid Cymru, the Welsh Nationalist Party, wants Welsh speaking policemen to stop acting as interpreters in courts. It claims that "inadequate performances" by officers not trained for interpretation duty are leaving them open to ridicule.

In a letter yesterday to the Police Federation, Mr Keith Bush, of Plaid Cymru's London branch, wrote: "It is our opinion that this practice is proving detrimental, not only

to the interests of defendants in such cases, but also to the interests of the officers concerned."

The letter also claimed that policemen were being told to do interpreting because the usual translators had refused on grounds of conscience. This was likely to bring the police into disrepute.

A Police Federation spokesman said later that it would refer Plaid Cymru's views to the Home Office.

Mother—child housing appeal

By our own Reporter

An appeal for more permanent housing for fatherless families was made yesterday by the National Council for the Unmarried Mother and her Child.

The council is appealing to local authorities to treat unmarried mothers "as a normal part of their responsibility," and to allocate houses in areas near to work and to day-care facilities.

"We are opposed to any housing schemes, however well intentioned, that will lead to permanent segregation. It is not in the interests of mothers or their children to be isolated in special groups, even though some mothers need temporary provision until they can be integrated into the community," the council says in its annual report.

The major responsibility, the report says, must be assumed by local authorities. Finding accommodation in the private sector is a "desperate situation." The hostility of private landlords to families with children is exacerbated in the case of unmarried mothers by social attitudes towards them and by fear that they will prove a bad rent risk. There is, however, no proof that they are likely to be "unsatisfactory tenants." The report notes that nearly a third of all requests to the council for help came from mothers wanting somewhere to live.

The problem is too great to be solved by voluntary housing associations—"most of the housing associations with which we are in touch have been forced to close their lists for periods up to several years ahead."

Half Catholics in survey using birth control

A Government survey on family planning published today reveals that 47 per cent of Roman Catholics interviewed were using birth control aids. Where both husband and wife are Catholic nearly a quarter of the men use sheaths while 12 per cent of the wives take the pill.

When the wife is Catholic and the husband is a member of another denomination the percentage taking the pill rises to 21.

In all, the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys interviewed a cross-section of 6,306 married women under 45 with the aim of assessing the number of children they were likely to have. This also involved questioning them about contraception.

The survey finds that the sheath is the most common birth

control method, used by 43 per cent of all men. Its use remains almost constant regardless of the age of the couple concerned and there is little difference in its popularity with managerial, "non-manual," and "skilled manual" groups. Only among "other manual" workers does its use drop to 34 per cent.

The pill, however, is used almost equally by all social classes, by an average of 17 per cent of the women interviewed with the highest proportion of takers—19 per cent—being wives of unskilled manual workers.

Use of the pill, however, is much more popular among younger married women. Twenty-four per cent of those married in 1965 or later use it,

as do 23 per cent of those married in the first half of the sixties, dropping to 18 per cent for those married between 1955 and 1960.

Use of the withdrawal method increases rapidly down the social scale and with those who left school at 15. The survey found that it is used comparatively rarely where the husband and wife completed their education at 16 or later. Withdrawal was the main contraceptive method used by 44 per cent of manual workers.

Proportionately more women with husbands in manual occupations thought the responsibility for family planning should be the husband's (41 per cent) compared with those in non-manual employment (31 per cent).

"Family Intentions" (Stationery Office £1.70).

'Hip flask loophole' a crime

Motorists who avoid the breathalyser by taking a swig of whisky before the test can be given may be charged with obstructing the police.

Avoiding the law by taking a drink after ceasing to drive, and making it impossible to get accurate alcohol readings became known as the "hip flask loophole" after a legal decision on the point. Mr Justice Bridge said in the High Court yesterday:

"In my judgment, the action of a motorist in drinking whisky with the object of frustrating the carrying out of the provisions of the Road Safety Act is clearly a wilful obstruction of the police in the execution of their duty."

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court allowed a police appeal against the quashing of a driver's conviction of obstructing a police officer. The driver, Mr Alan Alexander Dibble, of Broadmeade Road, Folkestone, was found guilty by magistrates, but on appeal to the Folkestone quarter sessions on April 5, the deputy recorder said that he had no case to answer.

The Divisional Court sent the case back to sessions for the hearing of Mr Dibble's appeal to be continued.

Licensee 'can reduce problems of drink'

PUBLIC-HOUSE and its licensee have a major part to play in reducing drink problems, according to a report issued today. "Alcohol and the Family," the report issued by the Home Office, says:

"The public-house must occupy a key position in the battle against drunkenness and the repercussions of excessive consumption. The good it can do depends on atmosphere and that, in turn, is the result of amenity and the backed and directed

by intelligent and responsible management."

The landlord, the report says, is a shrewd judge of the effect various drinks can have on individuals among his regulars. One of his co-authors, Mr C. Frye Williams, says in an addendum that the pub is not an ideal recuperative refuge for the father of a growing family, but for many there is no substitute.

The other co-author, Mr H. D. Chalk, says the danger of using licensed premises to get away from the household atmosphere lies in the tendency to drift into a routine of excessive consumption.

The day the rains came down on the Tyne

ONLY for those living on the Tyne when it was near the end of his reign, the less lethal to life now. Life near the river could not have been so bad at its worst, which comes from receiving gallons of rain every day of

mean ago today the scores of lives lost in the flood, the entire length and every bridge across the one at Corbridge, stands.

floods followed in Northumberland throughout the day and in the Sunday, 17, 1771, the Tyne Valley estimated by eye to be at least 8 to the level of the flood tide.

too, heavy rain, damaging four or five hundred years old castle and damaged the Darlington temporary accounts of the Tyne floods as it is living memory fairly no other floods Tyne Valley have destroyed many bridges and covered such a length of the banks before or since.

despising an account in newspaper, the "Northumbrian," the rain in

Newcastle itself had not been "immoderate." "We had on Sunday morning last about 10 o'clock the greatest flood ever remembered by the oldest of our inhabitants," the writer continued. "The Close, the Sandhill, and Quay-side were deeply overflowed inasmuch that several merchants and publicans are thereby become pitiable sufferers."

"But what completed public calamity was the demolition of the Tyne Bridge, which after having stood the brunt of ages yielded to the force and impetuosity of this flood."

Only link

Many of those who died in the floods lived on this thirteenth-century stone bridge, which was the only direct link between Newcastle and Gateshead. Like old London Bridge, the old Tyne Bridge was a narrow street across the water, enclosed by shops and houses.

The inhabitant of the bridge, a shoemaker named Weatherly, spent six hours marooned on a small slab of the bridge before being rescued from the flood which rushed on either side of him and his family. The water swept away three of the 12 arches, and seven shops and houses. Within a fortnight almost an entire third of the bridge at the Gateshead end, which was owned and administered by the Bishopric of Durham, had collapsed.

According to a contemporary account "the whole

stocks of the following tradespeople upon the bridge, viz: Mr Patten, mercer and draper; Mr Gill, shoemaker; Mrs Hasswell, milliner and mercer; Ann Tinkler, dealer in stuffs and checks; Mr Byerly, hardwareman; Edward Wilson and John Sharratt, shoemakers; Mr Walton, six merchant; and Mr James, cheesemonger, are entirely sunk."

The house of Mr Patten, draper, was found a few days after the flood floating, with his cat and dog inside, in Jarow Slake, a large expanse of water which had taken the brunt of the floodwater below Newcastle and Gateshead and saved North and South Shields from any floods at all.

A month after the disaster the Mayor of Newcastle opened a fund for the relief of the flood victims and at the same time took steps to prevent profiteering by coal merchants who claimed that their stocks had been damaged by the flood. By March, 1772, more than £4,000 had been raised for distribution to those living in Newcastle or Gateshead who had suffered loss of property.

A ferry was set up to replace the bridge and a temporary bridge was also constructed but it was not until 1775 that a new Tyne Bridge replacing the old one was opened.

This bridge was itself replaced by the Swing Bridge 101 years later at a cost of £233,000, nearly 10 times the cost of the bridge it replaced.

Rosalind Morris



Funny how nobody argues.

During 1970 only nine British registered aircraft working on scheduled passenger flights were involved in accidents.

Most of them comparatively minor. Nobody was killed. Thank goodness. And only five people were injured.

It's also estimated that there were at least 1½ million accidents on British roads in the same period.

And they weren't all minor. According to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents 7,501 were killed: goodness knows how many were injured.

Perhaps it's fear. Perhaps it's

conditioning. Perhaps it's simply because we're asked to. But the fact remains, we willingly protect ourselves in an aircraft, yet many of us remain unwilling to do so in a car. In spite of the facts.

Which is far from funny. After all, we're obliged by law to fit seat belts to all cars made since 1965.

Surely we don't need another law, obliging us to fit the seat belts round our bodies.

To stop us senselessly injuring and disfiguring ourselves. Or what is even more disturbing, clumsily committing suicide.

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Conduct code for computer industry

By PETER RODGERS, Technology Correspondent

The British Computer Society yesterday issued a draft code of ethics for computing, which said was a guide for people involved in the industry. Dealing with standards of professional behaviour and discipline in computing, the code covers business organisation, contract procedures, control, development of computer systems and other aspects of the business.

It was described as an "educational exercise" and as a checklist by the BCS, which is an association for individual computer staff rather than for companies.

After discussions and a conference it is hoped to agree on a final version of the code by the middle of next year. Mr. A. Coan of the National Computing Centre, which was involved in the drafting, said a code was needed unless it was accepted by those involved in the industry. It is a statement of what is and does not constitute acceptable behaviour.

The code appears on present to have no sanctions with which it can be enforced. In fact it hopes that it will be used as an authoritative guide in case of disputes and complaints. Last February the published a code of conduct for computing—what not to do, which tells members what should do—but although there can be no sanctions, it is a code of conduct, which has been started on complaints have been received.

The BCS has 16,000 members and aims to become a professional society along the lines of the Institute of Chartered Accountants. One difficulty in the way of strong enforcement is that it does not have a large enough professional computing community. It has launched a recruiting drive.

Group of 10 to meet on November 30

By ANTHONY HARRIS

The postponed meeting of the Finance Ministers of the Group of 10 will be held in Rome on November 30, just eight days behind schedule, it was announced by the Bank of Italy last night.

This rather short breathing-space suggests that the delay has been caused by sheer technical indigestion rather than by the need to discuss some major new initiative to resolve the monetary crisis.

The timing certainly appears to rule out both a Franco-German summit ahead of the meeting—the summit may now, it is thought, be abandoned—or a parallel discussion of financial and defence issues. There is a top NATO meeting in Brussels a week after the new date.

Assessment of the US bargaining position may be made much clearer by a major speech to be delivered today. Latest "inside" reports from Washington say that the Treasury Secretary intends to preserve a tough stance and much bargaining freedom, but this does not rule out a public statement to match the long-standing private assurance from US officials that the price of gold will not be allowed to become a breakdown issue.

Meanwhile, the announcement of a \$12,100 million deficit on the US balance of payments in the third quarter gives timely support to continuing US demands for a large correction to the balance of payments. More than \$9 billion represents speculation against the dollar, the bulk of it before the August 15 measures, but a still substantial sum due to "dirty floating" since dollar convertibility was suspended.

The Japanese Central Bank in particular has bought large sums in dollars during the floating period. Meanwhile, the shape of an eventual settlement is becoming steadily clearer. The European countries seem ready to settle for a 10 per cent average devaluation of the dollar: the

'World is slumping'

CARLOS DESA, chairman of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), gave a warning yesterday of a worldwide trade recession. Mr. Desa told the GATT conference in Geneva that the volume of world trade had shown a slowing in its growth rate recently. He added that the rising value was due mainly to higher prices.

"This trend could become even more pronounced in the years to come unless offsetting changes can be instituted

in present economic and commercial policies," Mr. Desa told the opening session of the two-week conference.

He did not make any specific reference to President Nixon's trade measures or to the recent import surpluses imposed by Denmark, but added: "Daily, the climate prevailing in international trade matters is tending to deteriorate, and although from all quarters we receive warnings that the prevailing tendency toward confrontation will lead inevitably to a recession, the signs of which are already

becoming apparent, those warnings have so far been to no avail."

Mr. Desa said GATT's basic principle of full reciprocity of trade concessions among participating countries no longer responded to the need for economic development of less advanced countries. "If the present confrontation continues, a return to protectionist policies which had seemed outdated would appear to be inevitable, with serious damage to the economies of all GATT member countries," he said.

Two tiers for Corporation Tax rejected

The Commons Select Committee on Corporation Tax has come out against the Inland Revenue's preference for a simplified two-rate system with a lower rate on distributed profits than on retained profits.

Instead, it has plumped for an "imputation" system, where all profits, distributed or not, are charged to Corporation Tax at the same rate. But part of the Corporation Tax on the distributed profits would be credited against the shareholders' liability to income tax.

The committee were quite obviously influenced by developments in company taxation in Europe. Equally Britain's position as an international trader and investor has influenced its decision.

The committee feels that the imputation system was preferable to the two-rate system as a basis for the renegotiation of double taxation agreements—which will be necessary whatever system is finally adopted.

The extent of the potential loss across foreign exchanges which adoption of either system would involve was a matter of controversy, varying between £30-£60 million and £25-£40 million. However, both Mr. John Chown, a taxation expert, and the Inland Revenue agreed that the imputation system would be more favourable to the UK balance of payments.

British investment abroad is much more substantial than foreign investment in the UK, but it does not follow that measures beneficial to British investors abroad would be correspondingly detrimental and discouraging to foreign investment in the UK.

The evidence that your committee received indicated that the loss to the US investor would not be expected to have more than the most marginal reference to launch the report.

Libya hits at Esso

The Libyan Government appears to have limited its latest move against Western oil companies to Esso, the second largest oil producer in the country. On Monday the Government froze a portion of Esso's Libyan bank accounts as compensation for the de facto devaluation of the dollar.

Yesterday, the other major oil companies operating in Libya reported that no action had yet been taken against them.

An Esso official said in Tripoli yesterday that Esso is contesting the seizure. He said that the Ministry of Oil had blocked Esso's entire Libyan account. Upon receiving from the bank a full statement of Esso's accounts, the Government

Carlton to bid for Oldham

Carlton Industries has confirmed it will press ahead with a counter bid for Oldham International—and has already started buying Oldham shares in the market.

Although terms of the offer have yet to be finalised, Carlton says they will be above those of the agreed offer from Chloride Electrical Storage. Certain information which Carlton sought from Oldham has been received and once this has been studied by Carlton and its advisers, J. Henry Schroder Wess, the offer will be dispatched.

Disclosure today

Carlton will not announce the number of Oldham shares bought yesterday until noon today: it is understood, however, that only a small number of shares were on offer, when the price jumped to 55p against the 51p offer from Chloride.

As it already had 251 per cent of Oldham before yesterday's purchases, Carlton is in a strong position. While the Oldham board has 30 per cent of the capital, Carlton is the biggest individual shareholder: without raising its offer, Chloride is currently prevented from buying in the market.

Tremletts bids for Melbray

Tremletts, the specialist engineering group backed by Slater Walker, yesterday made a £15 million bid for Melbray, an industrial holding company with interests in food retailing and manufacturing, engineering and packaging.

Last year Melbray's profit creased from £638,000 to a loss of £376,000. Accounts were heavily qualified by the auditors. As a result, the shares have been depressed for some time.

Tremletts is offering one of its own shares and 75p worth of partly convertible loan stock to every seven Melbray shares. With the Tremletts shares closing yesterday at 151p, the offer is worth 32p for each Melbray share.

In after hours dealing yesterday Melbray shares rose by 7p to 32p, possibly an indication that the market does not believe that Melbray will have strong defence arguments.

An important reason for the low rating of the Melbray shares is that last year's accounts were heavily qualified by the auditors. The group's auditors has stated that, because of the qualification of the accounts of two subsidiaries, they were unable to state whether or not the consolidated accounts gave a true and fair view of the Melbray group, a true and fair view

Break best for Wright

Preliminary results from Wright's Biscuits confirm that the best interests of shareholders would be served by a break-up operation. Against a previous trading loss of £256,000 the company now turns in a loss of £1.1 million, more than twice the forecast loss.

However Cavenham Foods is proceeding with its 45p a share takeover bid, and has completed the purchase of the shareholdings of Mr. William Webster and his wife, in Wright's and in the associated Moore's Stores.

Aero exports

British aerospace exports are heading for a record in spite of a world recession in aviation. The total at the end of September—£236,242,000—was £37 million up on the first nine months of last year, the Society of British Aerospace Companies said yesterday.

CITY COMMENT

LOUD & SCOTTISH

oud banks clearing

CE houses will achieve profits next year. Will ever do it again in the future? This is perhaps the question to ask after excellent results from Loud and Scottish, the hire group jointly controlled by Lloyds Bank and Commercial, each at 45 per cent stake.

At the year to the end of September, pre-tax profit of £1.38 million compared with a forecast of £1 million, a 38 per cent increase when 14 per cent of reserves were offered for sale.

is 40 per cent better than the £1.02 million made in the year to the end of September. The dividend of 10p is 15 points above forecasts.

so good. Hire purchase

ies have been doing

well this year thanks

to rising interest

rates. They borrow

short and sell

the money naturally

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SMITHS INDUSTRIES 1971

Results for the year ended 31 July 1971:

	1970	1971	
Turnover	£72,950,000	£84,550,000	+16%
Trading Profit before interest payable	£5,231,000	£6,838,000	+31%
Profit before Tax	£4,162,000	£5,431,000	+30%
Profit after Tax	£2,377,000	£3,182,000	+34%

Statements are contained in the Report and Accounts for 1971, copies of which may be obtained from The Secretary—

SMITHS INDUSTRIES LIMITED
CRICKLEWOOD LONDON NW2 6JN

MANUFACTURERS OF VEHICLE, AVIONICS, MARINE, MEDICAL, BUILDING, AIR HEATING & HYDRAULIC EQUIPMENT; CLOCKS, WATCHES, CAR RADIO, CERAMICS INDUSTRIAL INSTRUMENTS; WHOLESALE AND RETAILERS OF MOTOR PARTS AND ACCESSORIES

BEAVERBROOK

Running story

IN ITS inimitable way the market has already got wind of Beaverbrook's Newpapers' troubles and over the past week the shares have dropped no less than 12p to 70p.

Yesterday the group announced a fall in pre-tax profit from £1.65 million to £864,000. This, it is true, is a far cry from the suggestions a year ago that profits should trend higher, but not so bad as the reports that were circulating of a fall to £400,000 in pre-tax level. So the shares recovered 3p to 73p.

Moreover the maintenance of the dividend at 14 per cent or 3.5p a share, in spite of earnings of only 2.25p a share (against 5.25p a share) suggests that the management is confident enough of a sharp upturn in trading experience this time around.

The preliminary report says the dividend decision was taken on the basis of current trading

STOCK EXCHANGE

Lords of the rings

GENTLEMEN'S clubs have always recognised the existence of women in a serving capacity. The Stock Exchange is no exception: it may have voted to prevent women entering as members but it yesterday agreed to allow them across the sacred floor as "telephone operators, computer clerks, etc."

When the new Stock Exchange opens early in 1973, there will be no pillars around which jobbers have traditionally pitched their stands. Instead there will be rings of seats inside which the jobbers' clerks and telephone operators will work.

Two jobbing firms have asked the council if they could have women staff there. The council has agreed, although the trading floor of the Exchange has always been a male preserve. A small step for women, but a great leap for man.

●IGNORING Wall Street's present weakness and the Coventry toolroom situation the stock market staged a major recovery yesterday and the FT All-Share Index closed 2.39 up at 176.24.

COULD STERLING CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT SOLVE AN INVESTMENT PROBLEM FOR YOUR COMPANY?

In many cases, undoubtedly. Midland Bank Sterling Certificates of Deposit have an exceptional combination of qualities as an investment instrument, in that they are wholly secure, give a good rate of return, and are negotiable at any time.

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Please send me your booklet outlining the advantages and procedures of Sterling Certificates of Deposit.

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To: Mr. G. W. Taylor,
Group Treasurer, Money Market Division,
Room 123,
Midland Bank Ltd.,
Poultry, LONDON, EC2P 2EX.

Alaska's oil brings it near to bankruptcy

By Herbert Lawson

ALASKA contains the richest known oil pool in North America, but the state faces severe financial difficulties. The Governor, Mr William A. Egan, has warned that the state faces "bankruptcy" in six years or so. By that time, Alaska probably will have used up its \$300 million bonus from the sale of oil leases on the North Slope. In spite of large royalties to the state from Arctic oil that it hopes will be flowing in, Alaska will plunge deeper into debt.

The prospect of fiscal difficulties is causing debate in a state with high unemployment—10 per cent recently by official count and probably higher. No one seems to agree on how to solve the financial problems, but one possibility is a heavier tax on oil producers when North Slope oil finally is piped out.

Another possibility is that the state will successfully demand the right to 100 per cent ownership of the proposed North Slope pipeline. That would ensure that the oil companies meet fully their royalty and tax agreements. Governor Egan proposed the takeover, saying it could mean a net profit of upwards of \$100 million early to the state in addition to expected oil royalties.

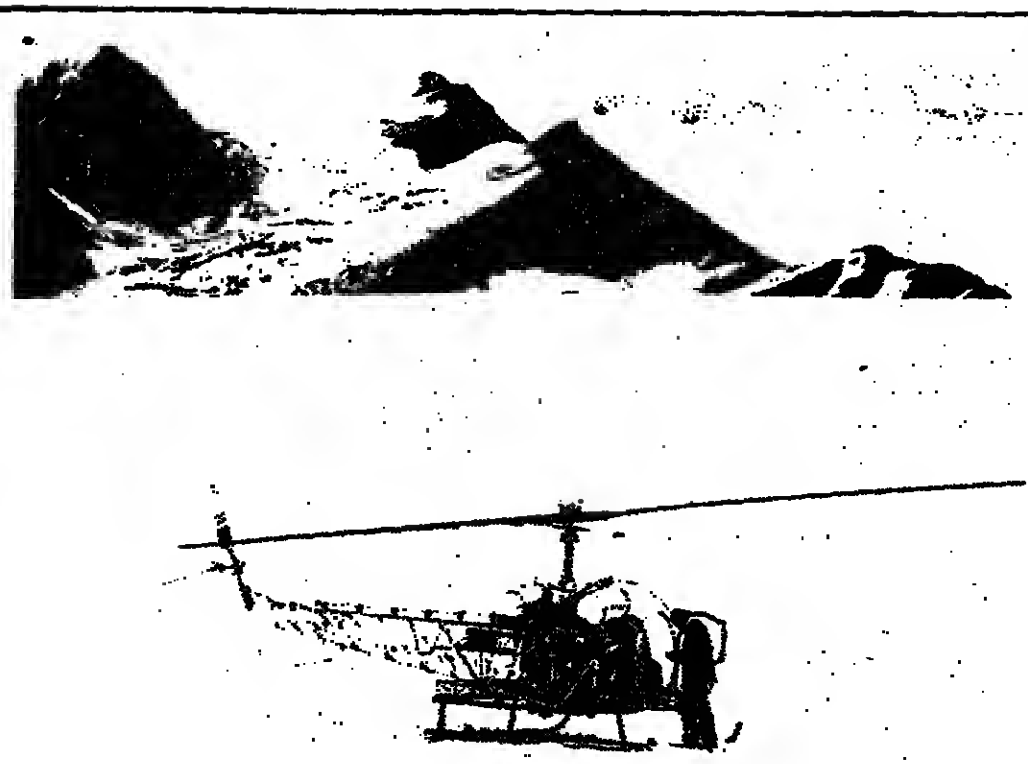
Under the Governor's plan, construction of the pipeline would be financed by a \$1,500 million bond issue. The proposal is being studied by Alaska's legislature and many oil companies, which had planned to build and operate the pipeline. A spokesman for the Governor said the takeover "will ease our financial problems."

Those problems arose, however, because the state is on a spending spree, and few people see any prospect that the state will cut spending to avoid budget disaster.

The pessimism and acrimony are in sharp contrast to the days of September, 1969, when the state held its record oil lease sale. Besides the \$300 million in immediate cash, the state was guaranteed royalties equal to 12½ per cent of the value of oil removed plus severance taxes of up to 8 per cent.

With proven reserves in the Prudhoe Bay area of 10,000 million barrels and speculation that there may be as many as 50,000 million to 100,000 million barrels throughout the North Slope, revenue officials predicted a minimum of \$7,000 million in state income between now and the year 2000.

The \$7,000 million is a huge sum for a state with a population of only 300,000—



The result is that the three-year construction project cannot start until late next year at best and will not be finished until late 1975, oilmen say. Pessimists predict a later finish. Some can foresee no pipeline reaching Alaska's North Slope ahead of an alternative Canadian line, that some companies in Canada propose—and this is due to reach North Slope in 1985. Alaska's original forecast and its burst of spending counted on oil flowing to Valdez by 1973.

"It is a very grim picture ahead," admits State Senator Ron Rettig, president of

Anchorage's Alaska Mutual Savings Bank and chairman of the Alaska Senate's finance committee.

"I don't think there is any question but that more lawsuits will be filed," he adds. "There is no guarantee that there will be no lawsuits by 1975 or 1976."

Alaska's Eskimos on the North Slope filed the latest suit last month in the US District Court in Washington. They are seeking to set aside the 1969 lease sale on the ground that the state violated native claims to the land.

Another suit is pending, challenging the pipeline consortium's right to lay pipe

across Eskimo lands. Still another is in the same court brought by a group of conservationists.

Both the Eskimos and the conservationists have obtained an injunction against the pipeline consortium, Alyeska Pipeline Service Co. Even if the court lifts the injunction when the Interior Department grants its permit, one or more groups are expected to appeal to higher courts.

Taiwan still ripe for US investment

The investment climate in Taiwan continues to be good for United States firms, in spite of its expulsion from the United Nations, a National Cash Register executive said yesterday.

Mr George Haynes, vice-president and group executive (international operations), told the National Foreign Trade Conference Convention in New York that Taiwan has been isolated diplomatically, but it is not clear how this will shape the foreign investment climate there.

"My own opinion is that economic expansion on Taiwan will continue, but at a slower pace than the 10 per cent average annual rate which has been achieved during the past decade," he said.

The investment climate in South Korea, however, is not good, Mr Haynes said. He blamed political unrest and a "general lack of business confidence in the government" for South Korea's problems.

Both the Eskimos and the conservationists have obtained an injunction against the pipeline consortium, Alyeska Pipeline Service Co. Even if the court lifts the injunction when the Interior Department grants its permit, one or more groups are expected to appeal to higher courts.

Some major Japanese firms have accepted Peking's demands and seem to have forsaken Taiwan, Mr Haynes said, however: "I believe this gives a very misleading impression. The Japanese have too much at stake in Taiwan to cut back there."

Japan would continue its "massive business with Taiwan, using whatever approach is necessary, including dummy companies," he said.

While Japanese firms will continue to do business with both Taiwan and the mainland, Mr Haynes said, it will be much harder for US companies to do so unless Peking's attitude changes. It is unlikely that Peking will disrupt Taiwan's economy, he said, because the mainland stands to benefit in the future from Taiwan's growth.

The NCR executive said Taiwan is moving to reduce its dependence on the US and Japan. "More business is being generated in Africa and Latin America. And the European community is becoming a prime export target with increasing steadily, in spite of the fact that Taiwan is now denied the generalised tariff preferences granted most developed countries," Mr Haynes said.

Taiwan plans to increase exports to Europe to the equivalent of \$500 million by 1975, said Heavy Industries.

VW to develop electric urban delivery truck

Volkswagenwerk AG and inisch-Westfälisches Elektrizitätswerk AG (RWE) have agreed to cooperate in developing an electrically driven urban delivery truck.

The truck is based on Volkswagen's current pickup truck—a one-ton payload.

It is to have a range of as much as 60 miles with a top speed of as much as 50 miles per hour, Volkswagen said.

Volkswagen spokesman said the truck envisaged by both companies would be based on RWE technology in the field of electromobility, using an electric motor already under development at Volkswagen and existing batteries to be further developed by RWE.

RWE would also study the possibility of establishing a network of battery exchange stations spread over larger areas where the truck operates.

Volkswagen already has about 100 of experimental

France eases controls

THE FRENCH Government yesterday announced a partial relaxation of exchange controls, authorising non-residents to sell on the French market shares held overseas.

The new regulation, effective immediately, allows non-residents to deposit the proceeds of the sale of foreign securities in foreign accounts in financial francs without prior official authorisation.

Under existing regulations, non-residents could only deposit in foreign accounts interest and dividends cashed from their foreign securities.

The Government circular announcing the change points out that the new regulations do not change existing rules on direct investments in France by non-residents, direct investments abroad by French residents, or standing regulations on loans contracted abroad by French residents.—AP-Dow Jones.

Pakistan's civil war may yet ruin tea industry

THE CIVIL war in Pakistan has dealt a severe blow to the tea industry in East Pakistan: this year's production is expected to plunge to 25 million pounds from 70 million pounds last year.

A group of tea gardens, managed by Duncan Brothers, of Scotland, one of the two largest managing agencies in Pakistan, produced seven million pounds by the end of October, compared with 17 million pounds in the equivalent period last year.

The retail price of tea in Pakistan has doubled. The major sufferers of the tea shortage are in West Pakistan, to which the East exported 80 per cent of its annual crop.

Economists in the tea business believe the central Government will spend about an additional £10 million to keep West Pakistanis well provided with tea, importing enough to fill the gap left by the decline in production.

The Government has arranged to import 10 million pounds from Ceylon and another 7.5 million pounds on a barter basis from China. But Pakistan will need at least 30 million pounds more.

Tea was the biggest item in East Pakistan's exports to West. In 1967, tea sent to Karachi was valued at 257 million rupees (£22 million) at the official rate of exchange, which is about half

OECD forecast 'too optimistic'

Delegates arriving here for the meeting of the Economic Policy Committee of the OECD on Thursday are gloomy about the economic effects of the monetary crisis, and are already describing a growth forecast prepared by OECD officials as "too optimistic."

The OECD forecast, however, makes it clear that the figures assume a quick settlement of the crisis, in time to prevent any serious economic fallout. The figures are meant to assist the discussion of likely growth and balance of payments trends and thus make such a settlement easier.

One delegate, who declined to be identified, pointed out to me, however, that a settlement of the crisis is unlikely to be achieved in the US balance of payments, he said, would itself be highly deflationary in other countries.

Great Britain's GNP growth rate during the 1972 first half is expected to be 1.5 per cent for all of 1971.

The document estimates real growth of the GNP for all 23 members of the OECD at an annual rate of 3.5 per cent during the 1972 first half, unchanged from a similar anticipated growth in the second half of 1971.

Company Meeting

JOHANNESBURG CONSOLIDATED INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

Extract from the Speech by the Chairman, Sir Albert Robinson, at the Annual General Meeting of the Company held in Johannesburg on Tuesday, 16th November, 1971:

In submitting the Directors' Report and the Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1971, it is my first duty to refer to the sudden passing of Mr. D. A. B. Watson, who was Chairman of this Company from 1st January 1963 until his death on 28th October 1971. Under his guidance Johannesburg grew into one of the largest mining finance houses in South Africa.

ACCOUNTS

Investment income, which is our major source of revenue, amounted to R12.7 million for the year, equivalent to 181 cents per share. Our notional interest in the undistributed after-tax earnings of the companies in which we are invested was approximately 159 cents per share, giving a total figure of approximately 340 cents per share. The comparable figure for the previous year was 330 cents per share.

The net surplus on realisation of investments during a somewhat difficult year, after making a charge for the minor addition to the provision for possible losses on future realisations, amounted to R3.2 million.

BASIC ECONOMIC PROBLEM

South Africa's basic economic problem is how to maintain the value of exports at levels that will permit the maintenance and improvement of the living standards of all its peoples. At present the country depends very largely on the value of its gold exports. Although the rate of decline in the quantity of gold produced may be matched by a compensating increase in the price received, South Africa should not and cannot rely on this indefinitely to maintain the value of its exports at current levels and, therefore, the export of minerals to ever-increasing quantities is of the utmost priority if the value of total exports is to be increased in the future.

Our Company has over the past four years increased expenditure on exploration from half a million rand to per annum to two million rand per annum. Notwithstanding our long-term plans to develop into other profitable areas of business, mining is at this juncture our main activity and mineral exploration occupies the first place in our overall strategy.

Mineral deposits that are economically viable are discovered, we need the money and facilities to develop them. With reference to men, my predecessor has repeatedly referred to the impossibility of successfully developing the economy of South Africa if there is a persistent refusal to employ sensibly a large proportion of the manpower available. I feel bound to emphasise once again the urgent necessity to train the labour force in the wide range of skills to which it can reasonably aspire.

CURRENT TRENDS AND DEVELOPMENTS

The mining industry in which we are substantially invested is unfortunately materially and adversely affected by the current world situation.

During the year ending 30th June 1971, the full impact of reduced dividends from Rustenburg Platinum Mines and Consolidated Murchison's antimony mine will be felt, and there is no doubt that the company's net profit for this year will be substantially reduced, and our normal dividend cover, which historically has been of the order of two to one, may have to be materially diminished if the dividend is to be maintained.

Your company's investment in gold mines is centred principally in Western Areas Gold Mining Company Limited, an established producer with a long life ahead of it, and the Elsburg and Eastmontain Estates Gold Mining companies, which are new developing mines. All of these companies stand to benefit considerably by enhanced gold prices. Randfontein Estates, with reserves of uranium, could benefit from the resurgence of the uranium market that might be expected at the end of the decade. Your Company has access to large coal reserves and a long term view on coal remains optimistic.

A company known as the Shangani Mining Corporation has been formed to exploit a nickel discovery in Rhodesia. A mine having a designed capacity of 100,000 metric tons milled per month is at present being planned. The capital cost at this level of production would be some R772 million.

INDUSTRY

Despite the difficulties with some of our industrial investments, on the whole our endeavours to increase our income from non-mining sources have been successful. Our income from such investment has increased from 10% of the total in 1966 to 24½% in 1971.

PROPERTY

Our first major property investment in recent years was made towards the end of 1966 and since then we have increased our stake by the acquisition of various well-placed sites in partnership with others. It is intended that this field of investment should continue to be a permanent feature of our investment policy.

Discovery stops wood chips decay

A Canadian company, Radiation Development of Vancouver, has discovered a radiation process which may help pulp and paper companies to stop decay in wood chips stored outdoors prior to their use to make wood pulp.

The company says the process may also help the industry's ecological problems. Annual losses of usable raw wood chips beset by fungi and other micro-organisms exceed \$10 million a year in British Columbia alone. Worldwide losses are estimated to be as much as \$200 million.

Radiation Development's method involves bombarding wood chips with beams of high velocity electrons. The company found that it could stop microbiological decay in wood chips through the use of an accelerator.

A Radiation Development official says a paper mill producing 1,000 tons of pulp a day could gain \$1 a day per ton from each percentage point increase in yield.

UK 'poised for rapid recovery'

Britain is poised for the most rapid and sustained period of economic growth since the Second World War, Mr Patrick Jenkin, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, told the Association of Engineering Distributors in London yesterday. He said the economy would be expanding satisfactorily by the middle of next year.

"The measures to stimulate demand are now working," he said. "Although investments are still low, it is only a matter of time before the revival in demand brings an upturn here, too."

It was the Government's view that 1972 would be a year of rapid growth. There was spare productive capacity, the balance of payments was strong, and consumer expenditure was more buoyant than for some time.

Land Securities

Interim results

The Directors announce that the unaudited consolidated results for the six months ended 30th September, 1971, are:

	Six months to 30.9.71	Six months to 30.9.70	Year to 31.3.71
Net income before tax from all properties and investments	3.6	2.7	7.0
Corporation tax at 40 per cent	1.1	.9	2.2
Transfer from capital reserve relating to development properties	2.5	1.8	4.8
Net income from completed properties and investments available for dividends	1.1	1.1	2.1
	£3.6m	£2.9m	£6.9m

The Directors have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 3 per cent (1970: 3 per cent) which will be paid on 16th December, 1971. Subject to unforeseen circumstances the Directors expect that the results for the remainder of the year will not materially differ from those for the first six months. They expect to recommend a final dividend at a rate which will provide for a small increase in the total dividend for the year ending 31st March, 1972, as compared with that of 8.75 per cent for the previous year.

THE LAND SECURITIES INVESTMENT TRUST LIMITED
Devonshire House, Piccadilly, London W1X 6BT.

Company news briefs

Points from reports

Enslon Plastics: Chairman says that while it is too early in the year to make any positive forecast, the company's performance is well above expectations. At time of making an interim statement next spring, the indications will be for an improved result in 1972.

James Halshead (Holdings): Chairman says that firm is budgeting for a very substantial increase in profits in current year and no effort will be spared to achieve targets.

Avonmouth Engineering Group: Chairman says it is difficult to predict results for current year, but the budget, while encouraging, shows that the larger contracts are not due for completion until second half of year and therefore it is anticipated that the interim position will not be a true reflection of the final results.

Interim results

Barkings Developments: Net profit £18,718 (loss £88,144).

Atan Kennedy: 5 per cent (1970: 10 per cent). Pre-tax profit £1,733,446 (£1,455,248).

Malayan Tin Dredging: 22 per cent making 45 per cent (45 per cent). Pre-tax profit £2,132,584 (£2,068,268).

Stockholders Investment Trust: 3.25p per share making 6.75p (6.5p). Consolidated net revenue £595,177 (£499,368—adjusted).

CLASSIFIED GUARDIAN

21 John Street, London WC 1.

Telephone 01-837 7011

Situations (Commercial and Public)	Display per inch	Lineage per line
Travel, Holiday Accommodation	\$11.00	\$9.00
Courses and Seminars	\$11.00	\$8.50
Educational Appointments	\$11.00	\$8.50
Property (Commercial and Residential)	\$11.00	\$8.50

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Educational Appointments	\$11.00	\$8.50
Property (Commercial and Residential)	\$11.00	\$8.50

Copy should be received no later than 2 days prior to the date of insertion required.

There is a standard charge of \$0.50 for the use of postal box numbers.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK

SOCIAL SERVICES

TRAINING OFFICER

£2,910 - £3,324 inc. London Weighting

The successful applicant will be responsible to the Director for assessing and communicating all training needs and will continue the Department's comprehensive and integrated training programme started by the previous post holder, with the following objectives:

1. To provide facilities for staff to develop their skills and achieve their potential so ensuring the best possible service to the community.
2. To promote and maintain a professional attitude throughout the Department.
3. To assist in interpreting the Department's aims to the community, the profession and other groups.

Application forms and further details from:
Establishment Division, 27 Peckham Road, S.E.5
Tel. No. 703 6311, Ext. 226. Ref: TG/13/2758
Closing Date: 15th December, 1971.

SOUTHWARK CARES

CITY OF LIVERPOOL

LAND AND PROPERTY SERVICES DEPARTMENT

(ARCHITECTURAL DIVISIONS)

SENIOR ARCHITECTS

P.O. 2 - £2,973-£3,390 p.a.
P.O. 3 - £2,973-£3,390 p.a.

The posts offer excellent opportunities in the design of a wide and interesting variety of projects embracing all local authority buildings.

Full professional qualifications required. Commencement salary and grade dependent on experience.

General local government conditions apply together with payment of removal, etc., expenses to appropriate rates.

Application forms, RETURNABLE BY OCTOBER 6, 1971, from The Director of Land and Property Services, Blackburn Chambers, Dale Street, Liverpool L2 2BB. Telephone 01-524 2221, extension 200.

STANLEY ROLES

Chief Executive and Town Clerk.

County Borough of South Shields

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR (FIELD WORK SERVICES)

PRINCIPAL OFFICER'S GRADE 1 (B1) £2,868-£3,281

Applications are invited from experienced and qualified persons for this senior post in the Social Services Department. The post requires the holder to be a professional social worker with a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field of social work.

Applicants should have a University Degree or Diploma in Social Work and should have extensive experience in social administration and social work.

Essential experience in supervision, removal, and placement of children. Home visits and community work to be carried out. The successful candidate will be expected to deal with a wide range of social work problems.

If you have the qualifications and experience mentioned and if you are interested in the post, please send your application to the Director of Social Services, Social Services Department, Stanhope Parade, South Shields, Tyne and Wear, NE11 1JL. Applications should be returned by 15th November 1971.

R. S. YOUNG, Town Clerk.

CITY OF BATH

SCHOOL MEALS ORGANISER

Southbury Road, Bath, BA1 1JL. Salary £1,902-£2,306

Applications are invited for the above post. Candidates should possess qualifications of the City of Bath School Meals Committee. The successful candidate will be responsible for the organisation and management of the school meals service in the City of Bath.

Forms of application and further particulars may be obtained from the Director of Education, Guildhall, Bath, BA1 1JL. Applications should be returned by 15th November 1971.

HOSPITAL APPOINTMENTS

Orkwood Hospital, Maidstone, Kent

SOCIAL WORK ASSISTANT

This post has been created to relieve Social Workers of tasks not requiring full professional qualifications. The holder will be responsible for the organisation and management of the social work service in the hospital.

Applicants should have a University Degree or Diploma in Social Work and should have extensive experience in social work.

Forms of application and further particulars may be obtained from the Director of Social Services, Orkwood Hospital, Maidstone, Kent. Applications should be returned by 15th November 1971.

OTHER PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

APPEAR ON PAGE 21

QUICK CROSSWORD No. 557

ACROSS 24. Alike all over 5. Get to know (13).

DOWN 1. By long-established practice 17. Put in office (13).

10. Bitter sweet (4). 11. False show (11).

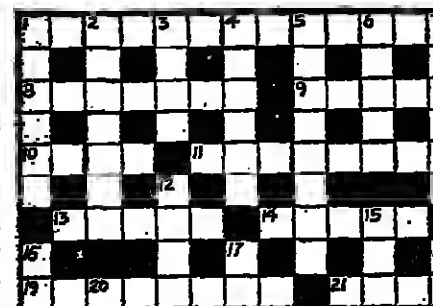
19. Athenian statesman (8). 21. Island (4).

23. Do very well (5).

SOLUTION No. 556

Across: 5 Hyperbole; 8 Sur; 9 Presence; 10 Flange; 11 Troop; 12 Amuse; 13 Mid-off; 16 Stall; 17 Troy; 18 Beethoven.

Down: 1 Hydrant; 2 Temple; 3 Absent; 4 Clue; 6 Stalemate; 7 Scapa Flow; 8 Outlets; 14 Death; 15 Matron; 17 Lied.



UNIVERSITIES

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By JOHN RODDA

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By DAVID FROST

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Association
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LAYERS COMPETITION.—
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By ALBERT BARHAM

Christchurch are given ultimatum

GUARDIAN CROSSWORD 13,088
ABACUCARIA

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Unions get no seat on court

By JOHN TORODE, Labour Correspondent

The Government has appointed seven employers and two academics as the "expert" judges to sit on the controversial National Industrial Relations Court, which comes into being on December 1.

It is a measure of the solidarity behind the TUC campaign to boycott the court that Mr. Roder Carr's Department of Employment did not even bother to ask any union officials if they were interested in taking up part-time posts.

Mr. Vic Feather, general secretary of the TUC, pointed out last night that it decided on a policy of non-cooperation with the Industrial Relations Act. "It is no surprise to see that the appointments are managerial and academic. It would have been a surprise to see any trade unionists there."

Off the record, union leaders are gloating over the composition of the court. Quite apart from the TUC boycott, most of the names in industrial relations on the employers' side have also refused to serve. The list of members published today does not include one "star" name either from industries or the universities.

Union leaders are convinced, after the recent appointment of a number of little-known employers to the Commission on Industrial Relations, that they have won an important battle. They believe they have either frightened off or converted most of the top people in industry.

Two appointments, however, have raised some eyebrows at Congress House. One is Mr. Ray Boyfield, personnel director of International Printers, who used to be head of the TUC production department. The other is Mr. Richard Davies, finance and administrative director of Political and Economic Planning, which depends on union cooperation for many of its research projects.

The Commons will vote today on two Orders transferring appeals from existing industrial tribunals — on matters like redundancy pay — to the new court. This will pose a problem for unions who have so far welcomed the redundancy payments scheme but are now wretched by the new legal system. In England 24 existing cases will be transferred, and in Scotland 23.

Those appointed to sit on the court are:

Mr. John Arkell, aged 62: a director of Boots since 1970 and chairman of the Air Transport and Travel Industry Training Board.

Mr. Allan Blacklaws, aged 47: personnel director of Scottish and Newcastle Breweries and a former member of the Edinburgh local employment committee.

Mr. Ray Boyfield, aged 54: personnel director of International Printers and a member of the National Joint Advisory Committee on Dismissal Procedures, which reported in 1967.

Mr. Harry Briggs, aged 62: until retirement, deputy in Britain to the personnel director of Unilever.

Mr. Richard Davies, aged 55: financial and administrative director of Political and Economic Planning since 1962; former head of the publication and conference department of the Industrial Society.

Mr. Clement Henniker-Heaton, aged 62: a director of the British Textile Employers' Association, chairman of several committees of the Confederation of British Industry.

Professor Thomas Johnston, aged 44: professor of economics at Heriot-Watt University, with considerable experience as an arbitrator in industrial disputes.

Mr. William McDowall, aged 54: personnel and services director of Nohel division of ICL.

Mr. Charles Granville Robinson, aged 64: former chairman of Yorkshire Copper Holdings and Yorkshire Imperial Metals.

1973 council men first to be paid

By CHRISTINE EADE

Candidates in the 1973 local elections will be told before polling day how much councillors will get paid as the first members of reformed local authorities, Mr. Walker, the Environment Secretary, told the Commons yesterday.

Mr. Walker spent an hour heralding his great reform while asking for a second reading of his Local Government Bill — one of the longest Bills to be introduced since the war. A crowded chamber seemed to agree tacitly with his idea of tearing up the map of England and rearranging the pieces into 44 new counties and 300 new districts. MPs were only angry with Mr. Walker when he stopped them interrupting his speech to ask how the tearing up would affect their constituencies.

"I have taken powers to fix minimum allowances which will be paid to councillors elected to these new authorities," he said. "It will be a change from the present system whereby a loss of earnings had to be calculated, thus involving a humiliating, formalising procedure, and making things very difficult for self-employed councillors."

Mr. Walker added that he would fix the maximum pay and then local authorities would decide for themselves what they should pay their members. The allowance would be taxable, and the prospective councillors would hear about it before the election so they would know the financial implications of being elected.

Mr. Roy Hughes, Labour MP for Newport, asked whether a pensioner or a housewife would get the same as a man who was paid by the hour. But Mr. Walker was more radical than any socialist had dared to hope. Everyone on the same council would be paid the same.

But what about committee chairmen? asked a Conservative, possibly disbelieving that all councillors were equal. Mr. Walker said committee chairmen would receive increased payments.

Mr. Walker's second reform — to abolish aldermen — was greeted with solid municipal cries of "Here, here" from the Labour benches. The "Here here" chorus was taken up by Conservative MPs, when Mr. Walker paid tribute to their fine service. Instead of aldermen appointed by their own parties, men with experience

Scanlon cool on wages snubs

By KEITH HARPER

Mr. Hugh Scanlon and other union leaders representing three million engineering workers are in no hurry to pick a national quarrel with the employers, who yesterday rejected their demands for a 40 per cent pay rise.

On the day Mr. Scanlon's Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers decided to support officially an all-out strike by 6,000 Coventry tool-room workers, the Engineering Employers' Federation offered small beer to the leader of the second largest union in the country.

All that Mr. Scanlon was offered was to raise the skilled minimum rate by £1.50 a week from next July — an 8 per cent increase. It means little since most workers already have much higher rates through local productivity bargaining.

The 6,000 toolroom workers will strike from the end of their normal shifts on Friday. The disruption is expected to extend well beyond Coventry. It will affect plants on Merseyside and in Scotland owned by companies — notably Triumph Motors and Chrysler — which

have their headquarters in Coventry.

Mr. Gilbert Hunt, managing director and chief executive of Chrysler, warned that "wide-spread layoffs will become inevitable as the strike continues and about 18,000 of our people could eventually be laid off."

The relevance of the Coventry strike is that Mr. Scanlon is now saddled with a major dispute when he would much rather get down to some hard bargaining on the national claim. From next Saturday the AUEW will be paying out £50,000 a week in strike pay.

The unions yesterday did not reject the employers' offer, though there is no doubt that they will do so. Mr. Scanlon's view was that the likelihood of reaching agreement was remote, though he and the employers want a solution by the end of the year when the present three-year deal expires. Each member of the confederation of engineering and engineering unions will negotiate to its own executive. Negotiations will be resumed next month.

Geoffrey Whiteley, page 13

CONSERVATIVE backbench calls for censorship were followed yesterday by praise for press and television coverage in Northern Ireland from the army and from Stormont.

The BBC and ITA took the criticisms seriously and were preparing strongly to resist political pressure and any hint of Government censorship. But it was also clear that the BBC, and ITA, and the Government were all seeking to avoid a public row.

Mr. Faulkner, the Northern Ireland Prime Minister, said at Stormont that he would go along with criticisms of unfair press and TV coverage. There was also a tribute to the "tireless and often dangerous" work of reporters and their "balanced and reasonable" coverage of army affairs from the GOC in Chief, Northern Command, Sir William Jackson.

A spirited defence of the BBC and the case against censorship was put by the Editor in Chief of the Press Association, David Chipp. "The wolves are out for us all," he told journalists attending the Northern Command press conference at York.

"They were at it again yesterday. A back bench MP reported as having said that censorship might have to be imposed unless the media were prepared to make a voluntary agreement to submit their material to higher authority. I have news for him. They will

will be cooped on to committees. Mr. Walker said that he was also going to talk to local authority associations about introducing a Local Government Ombudsman. He also told the House of his own efforts to bring about a retreat of Whitehall from the Town Hall. He had found 400 functions which need no longer be done by central government, and 50 more which could be modified. A hundred of these functions were abolished in the Bill, and the remaining 300 would be done away with by new legislation.

"An absurd and unnecessary bureaucracy is created," he insisted. "I don't see why Ministers should approve ferry fares of local authorities, burial fees, and fees at markets. I don't believe that people in Whitehall are any good at fixing these matters which are better left to local authorities."

"What about rents? What about school milk?" shouted Labour MPs, believing that they had at last found a point of difference.

But Mr. Walker moved on to the small print of his reform — to 1973, when the district authorities which would decide on the plans drawn up for them by the counties; and the boundary commissioners who would draw 300 districts out of the existing 900 ready for approval at the end of next year.

It must have been a disappointment to him when Mr. John Silkin, Shadow Local Government Minister, told him that the Opposition would vote against the Bill. "It is an untidy compromise," said Mr. Silkin, calling Labour's Radcliffe Maud Report on the same subject a great reform. "It is a massive compromise, and still a compromise, and it suffers from the disadvantages of compromise."

Mr. Silkin, calling Labour's Radcliffe Maud Report on the same subject a great reform. "It is a massive compromise, and still a compromise, and it suffers from the disadvantages of compromise."

It was really a confused and confusing afternoon, as well as a turbulent one. For one thing, MPs had not yet been able to read Compton for themselves, though the Home Secretary had just made an advance statement on it.

All this was way ahead of the baffled MPs, who would not be served with their actual Compton until tea-time. Valiantly catching up as best he could, Mr. Callaghan said it looked as though most of the troops and police had behaved with absolute correctness but some bad fallen short.

"No!" roared the Tories. "Yes!" countered the Labour men.

Tougher words came from the back benches. Mr. McMaster, the member for Belfast East, saw the media as victims of a cunning and deliberately misleading propaganda campaign. On the other side, Mr. McNamara aroused Conservative fury by saying that some members of the security forces had "descended to methods of barbarism."

Mr. Manning denied this. He insisted that the battle against terrorism had got to be pursued, and it was necessary to find where arms were hidden and "who these men are who are killing civilians."

"Interrogation in depth" with physical ill-treatment.

All this time Mr. Chichester-Clark was desperately trying to catch the Speaker's eye to move his emergency debate, and Mr. Arthur Lewis was trying to divert Mr. Lloyd's attention by waving a copy of the "Evening Standard" like a substantial malodour.

They could read all about it without waiting for Compton, it seemed. But Mr. Lewis was not grateful for this service.

STOP PRESS

Army disclaims need for any censorship

have to do their own dirty work. We are never going to help the Government to impose censorship."

He thought the BBC had done "a marvellous job" of news coverage in Northern Ireland on television and radio. Their performance should be judged on a 24 hours a day, seven days a week basis, and not on any single broadcast or interview. No other broadcasting organisation could equal its consistent quality.

"Let the blaze of publicity fall upon Ireland still. Let all sides be heard and let there be no inhibitions in our reporting. If what is happening is right, then it will bear the light of day. If it is wrong, then surely the people should know about it earlier rather than later."

Mr. Chipp also accused the press of news management through the operation of the lobby system, which was "All very cosy and exclusive, like any Tongue or Maids, and easily manipulated."

From the other camp, Lieutenant Colonel Mitchell, Conservative MP for West Aberdeenshire, repeated some of the allegations of bias and hostile reporting which were made by other Conservative MPs to Mr. Manning, the Home Secretary, at a meeting of backbenchers. Colonel Mitchell said television coverage was unwisely subjective, and some of it purposely subservive.

The ITA decided yesterday to submit the bar on the "World in Action" programme about the IRA Provisionals — in its present form. There had been criticism that the authority's original ban, on October 28, had been made before the programme had been seen or even completed.

The ITA said yesterday it could not agree to the programme being transmitted, in view of its responsibilities under section three (1) of the Television Act. This covers both the requirement of impartiality, and the effect on

public order. The programme, made by Granada, dealt with attitudes to the IRA Provisionals in the Irish Republic.

The ITA also said there was "no truth whatever in reports that the ITA has imposed a blanket ban on programmes about Ulster or is practising political censorship against views opposed to those of the British Government."

Mr. John Pardoe, Liberal MP for North Cornwall, said a proposed meeting between Mr. Manning, the BBC, and the ITA to discuss the Ulster coverage was "a sinister development." He is tabling a question to Mr. Manning in the Commons on Monday, asking what authority he has to discuss with the chairman of the two broadcasting authorities the reporting of events in Ulster. Mr. Manning was reported to have told backbenchers he would seek such a meeting.

Alan Smith

Catching up on Compton

By NORMAN SHRAPNEL

MR. ROBIN CHICHESTER-CLARK, the member for Londonderry, will complain to the Commons today that the security forces in Northern Ireland have been grossly smeared and that the press and other media have been too ready to listen to "disgusting allegations."

There was bitter complaint of press leaks during the turbulent Ulster interlude yesterday, but that at least is no leak. In making his successful bid for an emergency debate, Mr. Chichester-Clark managed to give quite an extensive preview of his case. Briefly, he believes that the Compton Report answers what he called the "disgusting and in some cases obscene allegations against soldiers and police."

It was really a confused and confusing afternoon, as well as a turbulent one. For one thing, MPs had not yet been able to read Compton for themselves, though the Home Secretary had just made an advance statement on it.

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STOP PRESS

Nine 'footballers' escape from Belfast prison

From SIMON WINCHESTER in Belfast

Nine young prisoners remained on explosives and firearms charges were still free last night after a chaotic escape from Crumlin Road Prison, Northern Ireland's best guarded civil prison.

Police and troops were still searching Belfast for the men, but as darkness fell it was feared they had reached the comparative safety of the great suburban sprawls.

The men, none of whom were detainees under the Special Powers Act Regulations, escaped during a mid-morning football game on a pitch just inside the 20ft wall of the prison — probably the least

secure of the perimeter walls surrounding the star-shaped building.

Two cars stopped in Clifton Park Avenue below the west wall at a time when, according to neighbours, prisoners on the far side of the wall were "more rowdy than usual." One woman said she saw inmates in the exercise yard from her windows, said they were similarly rowdy at the last escape attempt two months ago.

According to witnesses, passengers from the cars threw two rope ladders over the wall. After a signal, several of the men on the football pitch dashed for the dangling ladders and scrambled over. A few tailenders — presumably 13 — were caught, but nine dashed across the waste ground to the waiting cars and were driven off. One man was seen to change into civilian clothes as he waited to get into a car.

Belfast writ for 'Sunday Times'

A writ for libel was issued yesterday against the "Sunday Times" by the High Court in London, at the suit of Mr. Cowan Watson, editor of the "Newletter," Belfast, a spokesman for the "Newletter" said last night.

The writ arose from references to Mr. Watson in an article entitled "A Perspective on Ulster" in last Sunday's issue of the "Sunday Times," the spokesman said.

First-round knockout

Jack Bodell, the British and Commonwealth heavyweight boxing champion, was knocked out by Jerry Quarry (USA), the world's No. 4, in one minute four seconds of the first round at Wembley last night.

(John Rodda, page 23)

What papers said

THE COMPTON Tribunal quotes the sources for many of the allegations it investigated in its report, the first mention in English newspapers of the various incidents was as follows:

The "obstacle course" at Girdwood — Guardian, August 18; "Daily Mail," August 19; "Sunday Times," August 22; "Morning Star," August 23.

The helicopter incident — "Daily Telegraph," August 17; "Guardian," August 18; "Daily Telegraph," August 19; "Times," August 12; "Daily

Telegraph," August 12; "Private Eye," September 10.

Rubber bullet shooting of William Gilmore — "Private Eye," September 10.

Assault of Joseph Hughes — "Daily Telegraph," August 17.

Assault on John Dermot White — "Evening Standard," August 12.

Of the allegations in the "Sunday Times" on October 17, the tribunal says: "Most of these allegations appeared to have been made in August, and a number had previously been transmitted to us from other sources and had already been investigated by us."

Wilson visits Long Kesh

From IAN AITKEN in Belfast

Long Kesh detention centre, Belfast, and the Pa Barracks interrogation centre, Holywood, were both on Wilson's crowded itinerary yesterday, when he concluded his week-long personal investigation into the situation in Northern Ireland. Both figures in the allegation, brutality which were attributed by the Compton Tribunal.

Mr. Wilson spent quarters of an hour at Kesh before being flown to Holywood, where he visited the centre only 15 minutes. It is understood to have been a governor of the centre and to have spoken to a number of soldiers at camp. But he does not seem to have questioned any of the detainees apart from two who were in the Long Kesh bay when he visited it.

Earlier Mr. Wilson had an hour with General Sir Tuzo, the army commander in Northern Ireland, at his quarters at Holywood. The general received a detailed report on the security situation in his capacity as a member of the Privy Council. This Mr. Wilson will not be able to make public use of any part of the report.

The meeting, which followed by a brief call on Faulkner and a 50-minute visit with the Royal Ulster Constabulary, apparently arranged by Wilson by Mr. Heath's understanding.

Cooperation

It is already clear that Prime Minister and the member in London have considerable cooperation helping Mr. Wilson to his visit. His arrival in Northern Ireland in an aircraft, has had the service helicopters, a small personal staff joined by a member of Cabinet Office staff from

last night Mr. Wilson's members of the Party's "66 Committee" backbench MPs — the equivalent of the Conservative backbenchers' 1922 Committee.

His declared intent been to try to see any wants to see him. An turned out yesterday include not only people Gerry Fitt and other of the Social Democratic Labour Party, but also Ian Paisley and representatives of his new Democratic Party.

Mr. Paisley, however, somewhat less than this afternoon in answer to Wilson's invitation to him said he would be at an afternoon tea party to put his prejudices.

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